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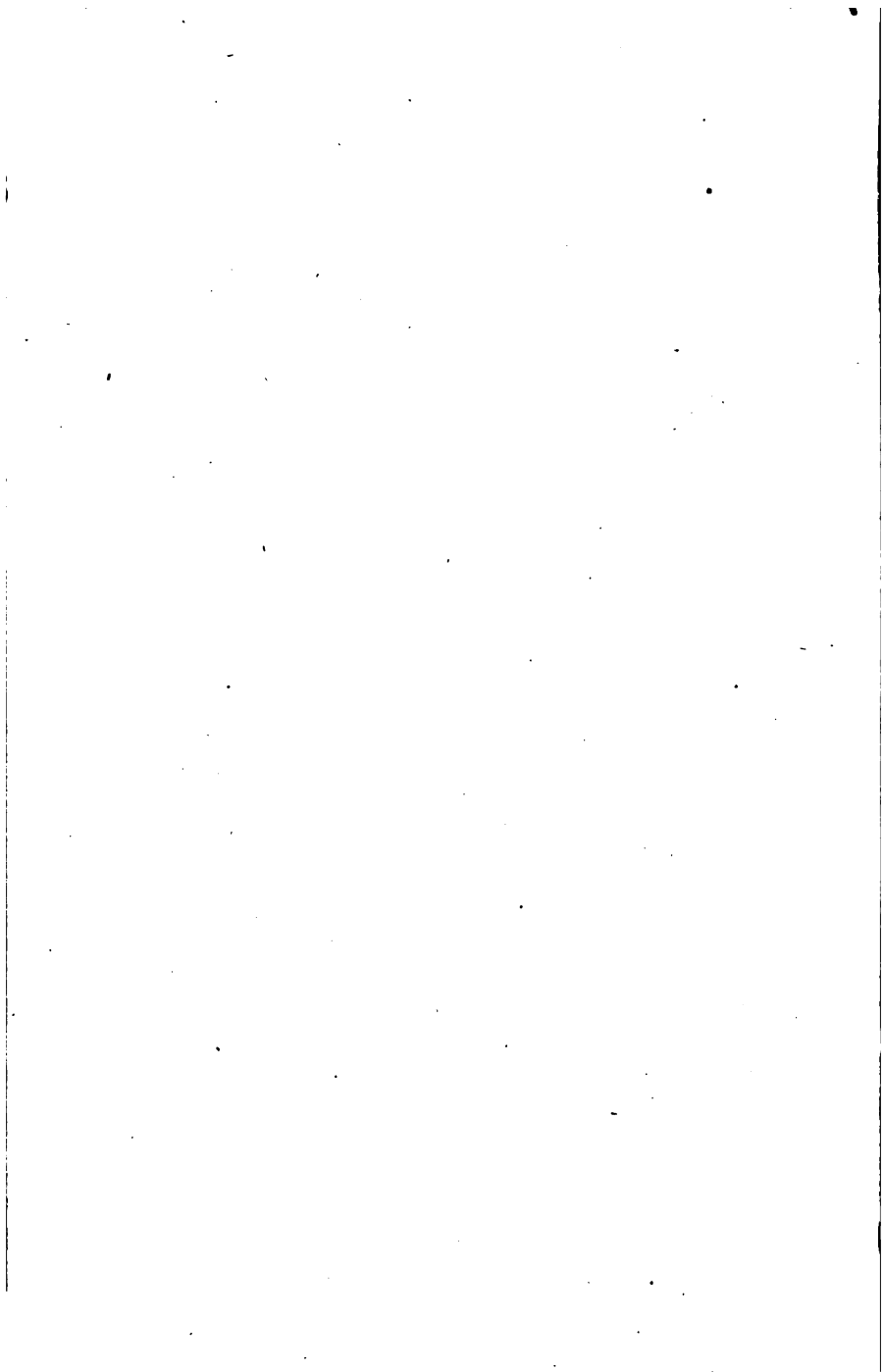
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E L E M E N T S
OF
GERMAN GRAMMAR.

BY

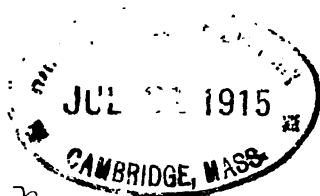
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B O S T O N.
S. R. URBINO, 14 BROMFIELD STREET.
1869.

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Mrs. F. H. Sleeper.
Cambridge.

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PREFACE.

This little volume has been compiled by the author, principally, to serve in his own classes as a companion to his "First Book in German", printed at the same time; but also, to serve as a guide and a book of reference considerably beyond the initial steps in the study of the German language. The author has endeavored to compress the greatest possible amount of useful information into the smallest possible compass, and to those who wish to make a trial with it, he would make the following remarks:

The instruction on pronunciation, given here, is brief; for this subject necessarily requires oral tuition, and the best written information can do but little good.

In the first part (Etymology) the author believes to have given everything pertaining to grammar, that is necessary or desirable for the student to know, and no more.

It is different with the second part (Syntax). The sections 76—102 contain only the general principles of syntax, which are, with little variation, the same in all Indo-European languages; and those who have thoroughly studied some language, find here little that is new to them, and may entirely skip these sections. But experience has taught the author, that the number of such is much smaller than we are generally inclined to suppose, and that many who have had "a good schooling" find themselves entirely in a fog, when questioned about these first and general principles of syntax. Moreover, if we would teach a language with any hope of success, and without great waste of time, we must begin at the sentence. No child or uneducated person uses language otherwise than in sentences. It is only the thinking, studying, philosophizing man, that takes a word out of the sen-

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tence, as he would take a hammer out of a piano, to examine its structure and capability of motion. (The necessity of starting from the sentence is more fully spoken of in the preface to the "First Book in German").

But, while the general understanding of syntax is a first necessity in the study of language, and therefore treated in this book, the next chapter of syntax is wholly omitted in it, we mean that which treats of special rules concerning the influence that the different parts of speech have upon each other by force of agreement or government. No student will enter upon this subject with any real and lasting advantage, unless he has already mastered the language so far, that he is familiar with the elements of grammar, reads German, i. e. translates it into English with some ease, and has even acquired some facility in translating a simple story from English into German. Then is the time for him to take hold of this subject. But no German-English grammar that the author knows of, will then be satisfactory to him, and we would advise him to take Heyse's school-grammar, or even his "Lehrbuch der deutschen Sprache". The fact that these are written in German is rather an advantage, as the scholar has thereby a chance to make himself familiar with German phraseology in abstract subjects.

Only the chapter on the arrangement of words has been treated more at length, because the principles and rules pertaining to it are necessary from the first moment that the student wishes to translate from his vernacular into German.

The system given here for the declension of nouns, has been adopted because, first, it has a scientific base, and secondly, it presents the facts in the concisest possible form. Whatever may induce grammarians to accept more or fewer than these four declensions, two facts are undeniable: There are two decidedly different forms of declension for the singular (the strong and the weak), and no more; and, there are four decidedly different forms for the plural (three for the strong and one for the weak), and no more. If a scholar who is not a German, nor able to speak German, has studied all that even the most thorough and

comprehensive grammars, including Grimm and Becker, can teach him, he knows but little of this subject for his practical use. Actual practice, i. e. much reading and speaking must here do the best. For only some certain terminations decide the declension of a noun positively, while other nouns, especially monosyllables, bear no sign on them which would tell the foreign student, how to decline them. Otto says, his system enables the student to decide the declension of a noun from its gender, and the number of its syllables. But how does it? Having studied this system, and meeting a feminine noun, the student knows, that it belongs to, what Mr. Otto pleases to call the fourth declension. And what has he gained thereby? Absolutely nothing. For, this declension might just as well have been numbered as first or last, and, that feminines are not declined in the singular, is a plain rule which requires no special declension. Declension means *change* for the formation of different cases, and it is rather odd to say: to this declension belong nouns that are not declined. And in the plural? What use is it to the scholar to know that *die Gabel* and *die Nacht* belong to the "fourth" declension? He is still as ignorant of their plural-form as before. Or is he any more correct in forming their plural *die Gabeln* and *die Nächten*, than in forming it *die Gabel* and *die Nächter*? The same difficulty arises in his "fifth" declension which also has two plurals. And here another matter is to be observed. On page 54 he gives the "complete" list of those neuter monosyllables which "do not follow the general rule" (i. e., which are exceptions) and add in plural *e*, amounting to 34 in all. But a careful research proves, that there are just twice as many, i. e. 68 which form the plural in *e*, not counting those which are not very likely to be used in plural, as *das Deck* or *das Rinn*. As the neuter monosyllables adding *er* in plural amount to 60 in all, we have here the remarkable instance of a "rule" embracing 60 words, while the "exception" embraces 68.

The system of the strong (irregular?) verbs, given by Otto is, in the main, a good and practical one, and the author formerly

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adopted it in his teaching. But experience has taught him, that it is still more practical to make the vowel of the past tense the base of the secondary division, that of the infinitive being the one for the primary. For, we always, when giving a verb absolutely, not in connection with other words, give it in the infinitive, and so does the dictionary. It is the form in which the verb first becomes familiar to the scholar. The author's scholars have, since he adopted this system, become familiar with these verbs in less time and with less difficulty than before. Though, the best, in this matter also, must be done by practice, and in the way adopted in the "First Book of German."

Whether the terms *strong* and *weak*, or *regular* and *irregular*, or *old* and *new* are used in declension and conjugation, is of no import for practical purposes. (Their scientific propriety or impropriety is another question). They are simply technical terms, and if those accepted by some writer are clearly defined, they may do as well as others. But it is comical to see, how some grammarians writhe at the words *strong* and *weak*, „wie die Naupe gegen die Nabel“. Had they read, why Grimm introduced them, they would not think, *lieben* is "stronger" than *schlagen*, "because the former don't, and the latter does change its radical vowel." Latham knew better, when he introduced these terms even in his English grammar.

A teacher who wishes to give this elementary grammar into the hands of his scholars, is not compelled thereby to use also the "First Book of German". He may choose his own text-book, and follow his own method. But for his personal use the "First Book of German" will give him acceptable hints, as to the practical use of this merely theoretical grammar. Very young pupils must not be asked to learn anything printed here in small type; and even of the matter printed in large type, a judicious selection must be made according to the age and general ability of the scholars. The teacher must always remember, that a grammar ought to be a book of reference, and not a text-book to be studied through, from page to page.

Boston, July 1st, 1869.

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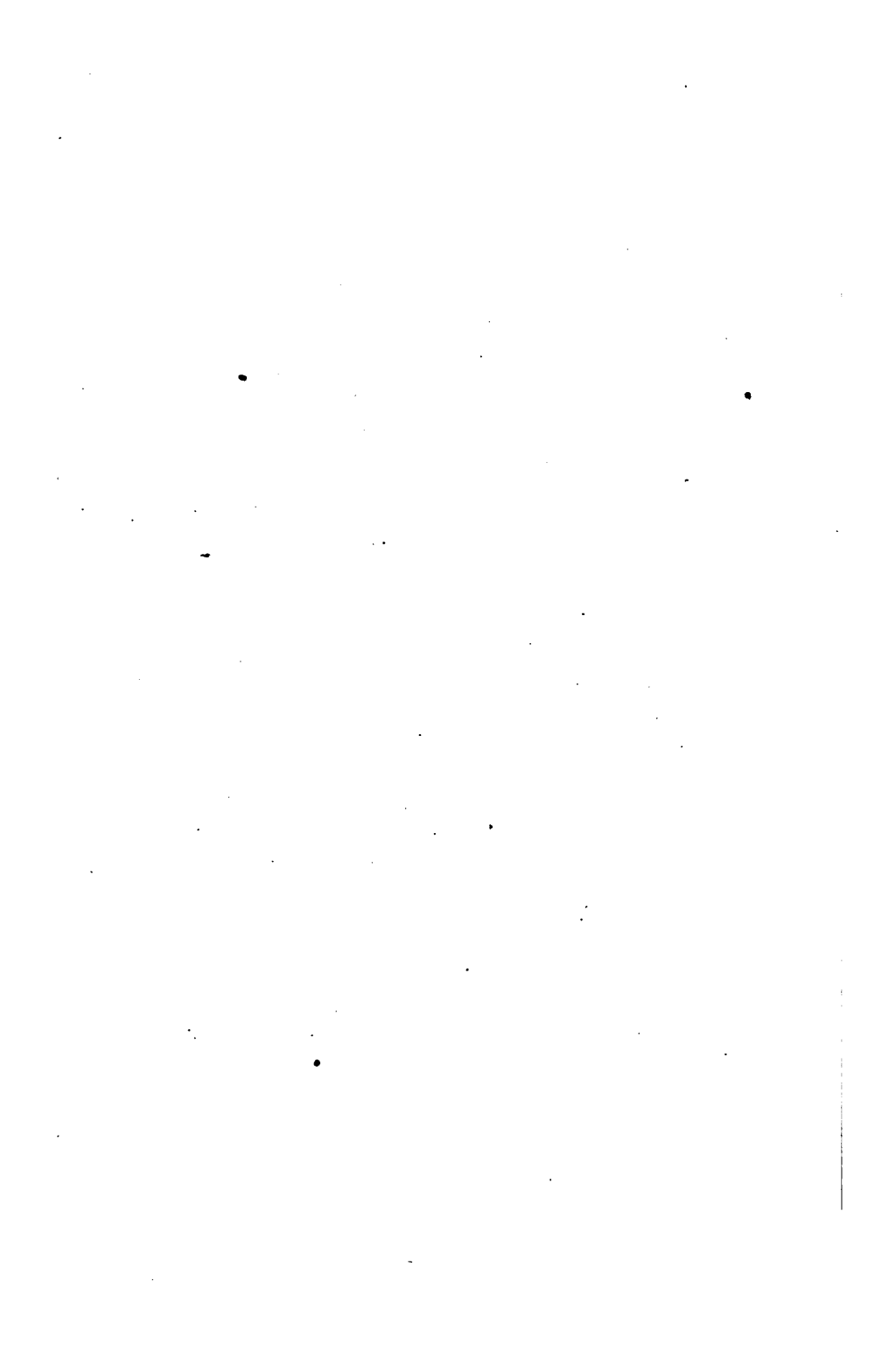
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INTRODUCTION.

German Alphabet.

Name.				Name.			
Ɑ	a	a	ah	Ɱ	n	n	en
ⱪ	b	b	bay	Ⱬ	o	o	oh
ⱬ	c	c	tsay	Ɑ	p	p	pay
Ɱ	d	d	day	Ɐ	q	q	koo
Ɒ	e	e	ay	ⱱ	r	r	err
Ⱳ	f	f	ef	ⱳ	f(ß)	s	es
ⱴ	g	g	gay	Ⱶ	t	t	tay
ⱶ	h	h	hah	ⱷ	u	u	oo
ⱸ	i	i	ee	ⱹ	v	v	fbw
ⱺ	j	j	yot	ⱻ	w	w	vay
ⱼ	k	k	kah	ⱽ	x	x	ix
Ȿ	l	l	el	Ɀ	y	y	ypsilon
Ɀ	m	m	em	⓪	z	z	tset.

PRONUNCIATION.

Pure and Simple Vowels.

a has the sound of **a** in *ah, star*. It may be long or short, but the difference is one only of time, not of sound. It is long in

Stab*) (staff), Schaf (sheep), Thal (dale), war (was), but short in als (as), alt (old), Narr (fool), Garten (garden).

e has four different sounds :

1. The *long close* e has the sound of e in *prey* or of a in *late* (French é) ; so in the first syllable of *heben* (to lift), *edel* (noble).
2. The *long open* e has nearly as broad a sound as e in *there*, or a in *care* (French è) ; so in *her* (hither), *Herb* (hearth), and in the first syllable of *Leber* (liver), *Feder* (feather), *deren* (whose).

Long e is generally open before r and close before other consonants, but the rule is not definite; usage often decides, and even this is not the same in all parts of Germany.

3. The *short* e has the sound of e in *met*, *check* ; so in *gelb* (yellow), *Nest* (nest), *Feld* (field), *Berg* (mountain), *fern* (far).
4. The *unaccented* and *obscure* e has the sound of e in *fallen*. This is the sound of e in the final syllable of nouns and adjectives in e, el, en, er and in syllables of inflection and derivation ; so in *Rabe* (raven), *Tafel* (table), *Vater* (father), *edel* (noble), *er lobte* (he praised), *wir waren* (we were), *Wannes* (man's), *besser* (better), *Geduld* (patience), *besonnen* (considerate).

i has the sound of i in *police*, or of ee in *feel*. The short differs from the long only in quantity, not in quality ; long i is generally followed by e which in this case is silent, as in *sie* (they), *Dieb* (thief), *hielt* (held) ; it is short in *mit* (with), *dicke* (thick), *ist* (is).

o has the sound of o in *note*, as in *lob* (praise), *Tod* (death), *Sohn* (son). When short, it generally differs from long o only in quantity, as in *Gott* (god), *Frost* (frost), *voll* (full) ; but when followed by r and another consonant, both belonging to the same syllable with o, it has a more open sound which, though short, is in quality the same as in *nor*, so in *Form* (form), *Sorge* (sorrow), *Nord* (North).

u has, when long, the sound of u in *rude* or oo in *tool*, as in *nur* (only), *Ruf* (call), *Stuhl* (stool). The short sound differs from the long, only in quantity and is like that of u in *full*, as in *Lust* (joy), *Butter* (butter), *Schuld* (guilt).

y has, whether long or short, the sound of i. It is now used only in Greek words ; thus long in *lyris* (lyric), *Mythe* (myth), short in *Myrte* (myrtle), *Pythagoras* (Pythagoras).

*) In German all nouns are spelled with a capital letter.

Modified Vowels (Umlaute.)

ä (æ) has, when long, the sound of ~~open~~ *e*; so in Väter (fathers), Käfer (beetle), Schläge (strokes); when short, it has the sound of short *e*, as in Hälfte (half), länger (longer), sometimes approaching that of open *e*; so in Säfte (juices), Fässer (barrels), närrisch (foolish).

ö (œ) has a sound which does not exist in English; it is in French represented by *eu*; when short, it somewhat resembles the sound of *u* in *cup*, *but*, &c. It is long in schön (beautiful), Töne (tones), Römer (Roman), and short in Köpfe (heads), Götter (gods), völlig (fully).

û (ue) is another sound that does not exist in English; in French it is represented by *u*. It is long in trüb (misty), fühlen (to feel), müde (tired), short in Glück (luck), hüpfen (to hop), Mütze (cap).

Diphthongs.

ai and **ei** have both the sound of *i* in *rise*; so in Maid (maid), Kaiser (emperor), Reise (journey), Feile (file).

au sounds like *ou* in *house*; so in Haus (house), laut (loud), faul (lazy).

eu and **äu** (the Umlaut of *au*) sound somewhat like *oy* in *boy*; so in neu (new), Leu (lion), Heu (hay), Bäume (trees), läuten (to ring).

Simple Consonants.

The letters *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *x* have exactly the same sounds as in English. But we must observe the following:

h is never silent at the beginning, but always in the middle or at the end of a word, where it serves to indicate, that the vowel is long, as in Schuh (shoe), hohl (hollow). When in a compound it begins one of the component parts, it is sounded; so in da-her (therefore), ge-heim (secret), Frei-heit (freedom).

k is, before *n*, pronounced as in any other case; so in Knie (knee), Knoten (knot).

q is, as in English, used only with *u*, and the two letters have the same sound in both languages; so in Quarz (quartz), Quaste (tassel).

t before *i* with another vowel after it has the sound of *ts* (ts), as in Nation, somewhat like nahtsione (nation), Patient, pah-tsient (patient). This combination is met only in Latin words.

The letters *b*, *c*, *d*, *r*, *v* resemble — but not fully or always — the same letters in English.

b and **ß**, otherwise pronounced like **b** and **d**, sound at the end of a word quite or nearly as hard as **p** and **t**; so in *ab* (off), *Sieb* (seave), *und* (and), *Hand* (hand).

c, used only in foreign words, is, before consonants and the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, *au*, pronounced like **k**, as in *Cato*, *Caucasus*, *Credit*. Before other vowels it is pronounced like **ç** (*ts*), as in *Ceres*, *Cæsar*, *Ceison*.

r is pronounced rattling like the French *r*, as in *Rose* (rose), *reich* (rich).

The guttural *r*, heard in some parts of Germany, is rejected by all good authorities.

v is in genuine German words pronounced like **f**, as in *Vater* (father), *vier* (four), *Volk* (folk). In foreign words it has the sound of **v**, as in *Provinz* (province), *Violine* (violin), *Lava* (lava).

The sounds of **j** and **ç** are entirely different from those of English *j* and *z*.

j has the sound of **y** in *yes*, as in *ja* (yes), *jung* (young).

But in French words it retains its French sound, i. e. that of *s* in *pleasure*, as in *Jealousie* (Jealousy), *Jongleur* (Juggler).

ç has the sound of *ts* in *its*, *gets*, &c., as in *ganç* (whole), *Salç* (salt), *zu* (to), *Zoll* (toll).

The letters **g**, **f**, **w**, are not in all positions pronounced alike in all parts of Germany.

g at the beginning of a word is to be pronounced like **g** in *go*, as in *gehen* (to go), *gut* (good); other pronunciations are provincial. When **g** comes after the vowel of its syllable, it is pronounced: *a*) in the South like **f**; *b*) in the North like **ç** (v. p. 5), though generally softer than that; so in *Tag* (day), *Weg* (way), *er sagt* (he says). Between two vowels it is pronounced, either like **g** in *go* or like a soft **ç**; so in *Tage* (days), *Regen* (rain).

In French words it retains its French sound, i. e. that of *s* in *pleasure*, as in *Genie* (genius), *Page* (page).

f at the beginning of a word has, throughout Southern Germany, the sharp, hissing sound of **s** in *so*, *sit*, but in Northern Germany the buzzing sound of **s** in *was* or of **z** in *zone* [though less buzzing than in English]; so in *so* (so), *sie sind* (they are), *sanft* (soft). Between two vowels it has throughout all Germany this latter sound; so in *Nase* (nose), *Rose* (rose), *lesen* (to read). But at the end of a word or syllable (where it always has the sign *s*) it has everywhere the sharp sound; so in *daß* (that), *aus* (out), *loß* (loose).

w has in Northern Germany the sound of **v** with a little less

aspiration than in English; so in *was* (what), *wann* (when), *weit* (wide). Its sound in Southern Germany has no aspiration like *v*, nor a vowel sound like *w*. It is a very soft labial sound and difficult for foreigners.

Double and Compound Consonants.

A double consonant sounds like a simple one, but the preceding vowel is invariably short; so in *Schiff* (ship), *voll* (full), *Karren* (cart), *Wasser* (water).

ff and **ss** are used for *ff* and *ss*; so in *Stoß* (stick), *Nacken* (neck), *Netz* (net), *Wiß* (wit).

dt and **th**, used for certain etymological and orthographical reasons, sound like *t*; so in *Stadt* (city), *sandte* (sent), *Thor* (door), *Muth* (courage).

ph is, as in English, used only in Greek words, and has the sound of *f*, as in *Philosophie* (philosophy).

ng is pronounced like *ng* in *long*, *singer*, not as it is in *anger*, *finger*; so in *lang* (long), *singen* (to sing), *Finger* (finger).. In some parts of Northern Germany it is, at the end of a word, pronounced like *nk*.

ch is differently pronounced according to its position:

- a. At the beginning of a word it is principally met in Greek words and sounds like *k*, as in *Chor* (chorus), *Charakter* (character).

The only genuine German words in which *ch* is now used at the beginning and in which it also sounds like *k*, are *Charfreitag* (good Friday), and *Charwoche* (passion week).

- b. In the middle or at the end of a word it has two somewhat different sounds, both foreign to the English tongue.

1. After *a*, *o*, *u*, *au*, the sound is deep or guttural, as in *ach* (ah!) *Buch* (book), *noch* (yet), *auch* (also).

The Welch and Scotch *ch* has the same sound, for instance in *loch* (lake).

2. After any other letter the sound is high or palatal, as in *Rechen* (rake), *ich* (I), *reich* (rich), *Dächer* (roofs), *Bücher* (books), *räuchern* (to smoke), *welcher* (which), *durch* (through).

In French words it retains its French sound, i. e. that of *sh*, as in *Chiffane*, *Charlatan*.

ch (**chs**) sounds like *x*, provided the *f*(*s*) belongs to the same root as *ch*, as in *Buchsbau*m (box tree), *Dachs* (badger), *Ochsen* (oxen), *wachsen* (to grow). But if *f*(*s*) is the first letter of a second component, or forms a termination of inflection, each

letter (ch and f) must have its usual sound, as in *wachsam* (wakeful), *Buch*s, genitive of *Buch* (book), *du machst* (thou makest).

sch sounds like *sh*, as in *Schein* (shine), *waschen* (to wash). But in diminutives each letter (s and ch) has its usual sound, as in *Häs-chen* (little rabbit), *Mäus-chen* (little mouse).

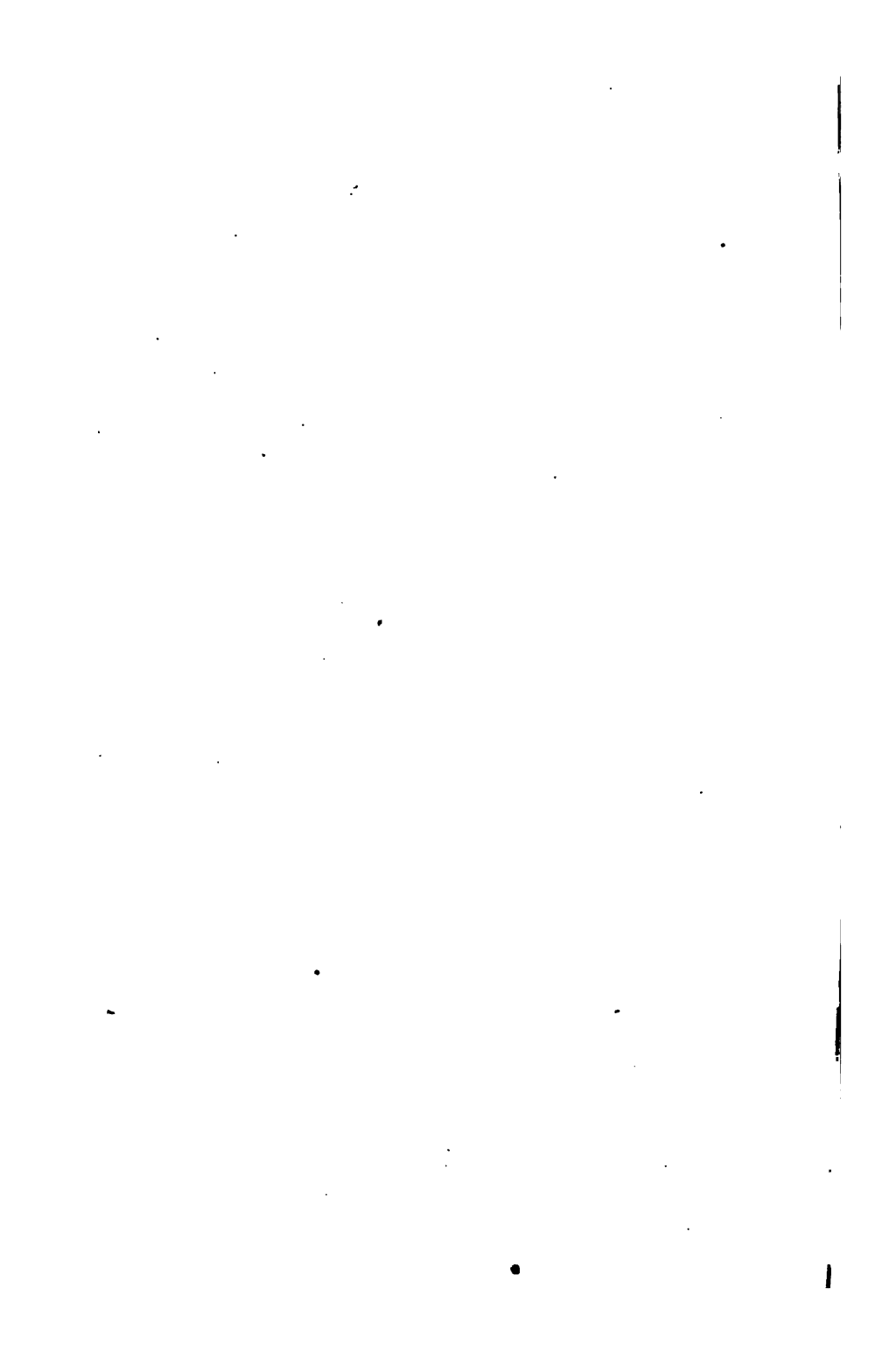
ß, named *ess-tset* (fz i. e. sz), has the sound of *s* in *yes*, *grass*, as in *groß* (great), *daß* (that), *Nuß* (nut).

ft and *sp* (*ßp*) have, in the middle and at the end of a word, the same sound as in English; so in *Wespe* (wasp), *Haspel* (hasp), *Nest* (nest), *Last* (load). At the beginning of a word the *f* is, in these combinations, ~~in some parts of Germany pronounced as sharp as at the end, in others with the full sound of sh, and again in others with an intermediate sound between these two~~; so in *spielen* (to play), *springen* (to spring), *Stuhl* (stool), *stehen* (to stand), *Stoß* (stick).



FIRST PART.

ETYMOLOGY.



FIRST CHAPTER.

DECLINABLE WORDS.

§ 1.

Articles, pronouns and adjectives, when qualifying nouns, must agree with them in gender, number and case; but a difference of gender exists for them only in the singular number.

§ 2.

The following principles refer to all classes of words that can be declined:

1. *The accusative of the feminine and neuter in the singular, and that of the plural, is always like the respective nominative.*
2. *The dative plural always adds n to the nominative, unless this already ends in n.*

I. THE ARTICLE.

§ 3.

Definite Article.

	Singular.			Plural.	
	masc.	femin.	neut.	for all genders.	
Nom.	der	die	das	die	the
Gen.	des	der	des	der	of the
Dat.	dem	der	dem	den	to the
Acc.	den	die	das	die	the.

§ 4.

Indefinite Article.

	Singular.		Plural.		
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>		
Nom.	ein	eine	ein	a	wanting.
Gen.	eines	einer	eines	of a	
Dat.	einem	einer	einem	to a	
Acc.	einen	eine	ein	a	

II. THE NOUN.

A. GENDER OF NOUNS.

§ 5.

According to meaning.

1. All names of *male* persons and animals are *masculine*, all names of *female* persons and animals *feminine*.

Exceptions:

Neuter are: das Weib (the woman, wife), das Kind (the child), and all names for the young of animals, as das Lamm (the lamb), das Kalb (the calf); further all diminutives, as das Männchen (the little man), das Söhnlein (the little son), das Mädchen (the girl), das Fräulein (the young lady).

2. *Masculine* are: the names of the seasons, months, days, of the points of the compass, of stones and mountains.

3. *Feminine* are: the names of rivers in Germany and France, except der Rhein, der Main, der Neckar, der Rhen, der Inn. Of other European rivers some are masculine, others feminine. Rivers outside of Europe are always masculine, the word (der) Fluß (the river) being added or understood.)

4. *Neuter* are: 1) The names of countries and places.

Exceptions:

die Schweiz (Switzerland), die Pfalz (the Palatinate), die Krim (the Crimea), die Lausitz (Lusatia), die Türkei (Turkey), and all others terminating in *ei*.

- 2) All words used as nouns, which originally are *not* nouns, as das Reisen (traveling) das Schöne (the beautiful), das Wenn und das Aber (the ifs and buts).

§ 6.

According to form,

provided the gender is not already determined by the meaning of the word.

1. Masculine

are the nouns ending in **en** (not *chen*), **ig**, **ling**.*

Exceptions:

Neuters in **en** are: *das Almosen* (the alms), *das Becken* (the basin), *das Eisen* (the iron), *das Kissen* (the cushion), *das Laken* (the sheet), *das Flehen* (the fief), *das Leinen* (the linen), *das Wappen* (the escutcheon), *das Zeichen* (the sign), and all those which are originally infinitives (comp. § 5. 4, 2).

2. Feminine

are the nouns ending in **e**, **ei**, **ie**, **heit**, **feit**, **schaft**, **ung**.

Exceptions:

in **e**.

Masculine are: 1) *der Buchstabe* (the letter), *der Käse* (the cheese), *der Schenke* (the tithe).

2) the following nouns which are also used with the termination **en**: *Friede* (peace), *Funke* (spark), *Gebante* (thought), *Glaube* (faith), *Haufe* (heap), *Name* (name), *Saame* (seed), *Schade* (harm), *Wille* (will).

3) The following in **ee**: *Schnee* (snow), *See* (lake), *Kaffee* (coffee), *Klee* (clover), *Thee* (tea); but *die See* (the sea) is feminine.

Neuter are: 1) *das Auge* (the eye), *das Ende* (the end), *das Erbe* (the inheritance).
2) Nouns beginning with *Ge* (see No. 3).

in **ei**, **ung**, **schaft**.

Masculine are: *der Lackey* (the lackey), *der Papagei* (the parrot), *der Februng* (February).

Neuter is: *das Verschaft* (the seal).

3. Neuter

are the nouns ending in **sal** or **thum** and those beginning with **Ge**; further all *diminutives*.

Exceptions:

1) *die Drangsal* (the oppression [comp. § 8.]), *die Nothsal* (the distress), *die Trübsal* (the trouble).

2) *der Irrthum* (the error), *der Reichtum* (the wealth).

3) *Masculines* beginning with *Ge*:

der Gebrauch, the use

der Gedanke, the thought

der Gefallen, the favor

der Gehalt, the contents

der Gehorsam, the obedience

der Gestalt, the room

der Genuss, the enjoyment

der Geruch, the smell

der Gesang, the song

der Geschmack, the taste

der Gestank, the stench

der Gewahrsam, the custody

der Gewinn, the gain

der Gewinnst, the profit.

*) There are other terminations which might be mentioned here, but we prefer to give only such rules as embrace a sufficient number of nouns, to make it useful for the student, to know them.

4) *Feminines beginning with Ge:*

a) all those terminating in <i>heit, leit, schaft, ung.</i>	
b) die <i>Gebärde</i> , the gesture	die <i>Genüge</i> , the sufficiency
die <i>Gebühr</i> , the duty	die <i>Gerechtſame</i> , the right
die <i>Geburt</i> , the birth	die <i>Gefchichte</i> , the history
die <i>Geduld</i> , the patience	die <i>Gefchwulſt</i> , the swelling
die <i>Gefahr</i> , the danger	die <i>Gefalt</i> , the shape
die <i>Gefährde</i> , the danger	die <i>Gewähr</i> , the guaranty
die <i>Gemeinde</i> , the community	die <i>Gewalt</i> , the force.

§ 7.

Compound nouns

have the same gender as their last component, as *der Hausherr* (the landlord), *das Herrenhaus* (the manor house).

Exceptions :

The nouns *die Woche* (the week), *die Ehen* (the awe), *das Wort* (the word), *der Theil* (the part), and *der Muth* (the courage, mood), form the compounds :

<i>der Mittwoch</i> , Wednesday	die <i>Demuth</i> , humility
<i>der Abscheu</i> , the horror	die <i>Großmuth</i> , magnanimity
die <i>Antwort</i> , the answer	die <i>Langmuth</i> , patience
<i>das Gegenheil</i> , the contrary	die <i>Sanftmuth</i> , meekness
<i>das Urtheil</i> , the judgment	die <i>Schweremuth</i> , melancholy
die <i>Anmuth</i> , gracefulness	die <i>Wehmuth</i> , sadness.
die <i>Armuth</i> , poverty	

§ 8.

Nouns having two different genders.

a. WITHOUT ANY DIFFERENCE IN MEANING.

die and das <i>Befümmerniß</i> , the grief	ber and das <i>Ort</i> , the place
der " die <i>Butter</i> , the butter	ber " die <i>Muskel</i> , the muscle
die " das <i>Drangſal</i> , the oppression	ber " die <i>Pacht</i> , the lease
der " die <i>Glitter</i> , the spangle	ber " das <i>Paß</i> , the bundle
der " das <i>Frieſel</i> , the purples	ber " das <i>Polſter</i> , the bolster
ber " die <i>Geißel</i> , the hostage	die " das <i>Eäumniß</i> , the delay
der " das <i>Gemahl</i> , the consort	ber " das <i>Schrot</i> , the slice
der " die <i>Horſt</i> , the eyrie	die " das <i>Verderbniß</i> , the corruption
die " das <i>Klafter</i> , the fathom	ber " die <i>Wimpel</i> , the streamer
der " das <i>Kaiß</i> , the spawn	ber " die <i>Zierath</i> , the ornament.
ber " die <i>Rüñdel</i> , the ward	

b. WITH A DIFFERENCE IN MEANING.

der <i>Band</i> , the volume	das <i>Band</i> , the ribbon
der <i>Bauer</i> , the peasant	das <i>Bauer</i> , the cage
der <i>Buſſel</i> , the hump	die <i>Buſſel</i> , the boss (knob)
der <i>Bund</i> , the union	das <i>Bund</i> , the bunch
der <i>Chor</i> , the chorus	das <i>Chor</i> , the choir (chancel)

der Erbe, the heir
 die Erkenntniß, the understanding
 der Flur, the floor
 der Gehalt, the contents
 der Haft, the clasp
 der Harz, the Hartz mountains
 der Heide, the heathen
 der Hut, the hat
 der Kaper, the privateer
 der Kiefer, the jaw
 der Koller, the staggers
 der Kunde, the customer
 der Leiter, the leader
 der Lohn, the reward
 die Mandel, the almond
 der Mangel, the want
 die Mart, { the marc
 { the boundary
 der Marsch, the march
 der Mast, the mast (of a ship)
 der Onkel, the uncle
 der Schenke, the cup-bearer
 der Schild, the shield
 der Schwall, the bombast
 der See, the lake
 der Sproß, the offspring
 die Steuer, the tax
 der Stift, the peg
 der Theil, the part
 der Thor, the fool
 der Verdienst, the earnings
 die Wehr, the defence
 der Weihe, the kite
 der Zeug, the stuff

das Erbe, the inheritance
 das Erkenntniß, the judgment
 die Flur, the plain
 das Gehalt, the salary
 die Haft, the imprisonment
 das Harz, the resin
 die Heide, the heath
 die Hut, the guard
 die Kaper, the caper (spice)
 die Kiefer, the pine
 das Koller, the jerkin
 die Kunde, the information
 die Leiter, the ladder
 das Lohn, the wages
 das Mandel, a number of 15 pieces
 die Mangel, the rolling-press
 das Mart, the marrow

die Marsch, the marsh
 die Mast, the mast (fattening)
 die Onkel, the awm
 die Schenke, the inn
 das Schild, the sign
 die Schwall, the swelling
 die See, the sea
 die Sproß, the step
 das Steuer, the helm
 das Stift, the charitable foundation
 das Theil, the share
 das Thor, the gate
 das Verdienst, the merit
 das Wehr, the wear (dam)
 die Weihe, the consecration
 das Zeug, the tools.

B. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

§ 9.

X The German language has two declensions, the **STRONG** and the **WEAK**.*) The strong declension has three forms for the plural, the weak only one.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES:

1. In the plural the genitive and accusative are always like the nominative.
2. The dative plural always ends in *n*.
3. Feminine nouns take no termination in the singular.
4. No neuter noun belongs to the weak declension.
5. In the weak declension the plural never takes the *Umlaut*.

*) About these terms *strong* and *weak* see foot-note on Page 52.

§ 10.

System of Declension.

	Strong Declension.			Weak Declension.	
	Singular.			Singular.	
Nom.	—			—	
Gen.	— es (-ē)			— en (-n)	
Dat.	— e (-)			— en (-n)	
Acc.	—			— en (-n)	
	Plural.*)			Plural.	
	Fundamental Form.	Shortened Form.	Augmented Form.		
Nom.	— e	—	— er	— en (-n)	
Gen.	— e	—	— er	— en (-n)	
Dat.	— en	— n	— ern	— en (-n)	
Acc.	— e	—	— er	— en (-n)	

*) The fundamental form is the oldest plural form of the strong declension. The shortened and the augmented forms were developed from it in later times.

Remarks.

1. Nouns of the strong declension, ending in sibilants (s, ſ, ſt, ſch, ſ), always add *es* in the genitive, as *des Hauſes* (of the house); others, if monosyllables, add in select language *es*, as *des Sohnes* (of the son), in easy style *s*, *des Sohns*; polysyllables ending in *e*, *el*, *en*, *er*, add only *s*, *des Vaters* (of the father), other polysyllables may add either, but *s* is better than *es*, as *des Königs*, and *des Königes* (of the king).

2. Nouns terminating in *n* do not take an additional *n* in the dative plural, as *der Wagen* (the wagon), *den Wagen*.

3. Diminutive nouns are formed by adding the syllable *chen* or *lein* to the original noun, as *Pferd chen* (little horse), *Tiſch lein* (little table). The radical vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, *au*, are changed to their respective Umlauts, as *Säddchen* (little sack); the final *e* is thrown off, as *der Knabe*, *das Knäblein* (the little boy).

4. In the weak declension, nouns ending in *e*, *er*, *ar*, *el* add only *n*, as *des Knaben*, *des Bauern* (of the boy, of the peasant), *die Gabeln* (the forks).

5. Feminine nouns can be formed from corresponding masculine nouns by adding the syllable *in*, as *der Fürſt* (the prince), *die Fürſtin* (the princess). If the masculine has one of the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, *au*, the feminine takes generally the Umlaut, as *der Graf* (the count), *die Gräfin* (the countess); if the masculine ends in *e*, this is dropped in the feminine, as *der Löwe* (the lion), *die Löwin* (the lioness). Such feminines double this *n* in the plural, as *die Fürſtinnen*; some writers use even in singular a double *n*.

6. A few masculine and neuter nouns form the singular by the strong, the plural by the weak declension. This is called the *Mixed Declension* (§ 20. 21.)

§ 11.

The Umlaut.

Many nouns of the strong declension which have *a*, *o*, *u* or *au* as radical vowel, take in plural the corresponding Umlaut *ä*, *ö*,

ii or üu. The rules on this subject, as far as they are practical, are as follows:

a. In the *fundamental* form.

1. The majority of masculine monosyllables (about 180) take the Umlaut; a minority (of about 110) do not.
2. The minority of masculine polysyllables not having a termination named in N. 3. (about 44) take it; a majority (of about 66) do not.
3. No masculine with one of the terminations *am, an, tē, tēt, ter, tē, tēg, tēng* takes it.
4. All feminines take it except those, ending in *nīß* and *'al*.
5. No neuter noun takes it.

b. In the *shortened* form.

1. Only the following 23 masculines take it.

der Apfel, the apple	der Garten, the garden
der Hammel, the wether	der Graben, the ditch
der Handel, the bargain	der Hafen, the haven
der Mangel, the fault	der Laden, the shutter
der Mantel, the cloak	der Ofen, the stove
der Nabel, the navel	der Schaden, the harm
der Nagel, the nail	der Ader, the acre
der Sattel, the saddle	der Bruder, the brother
der Schnabel, the beak	der Hammer, the hammer
der Vogel, the bird	der Schwager, the brother in law
der Boden, the floor	der Vater, the father.
der Faden, the thread	

2. The only two feminines that belong to this form, *die Mutter* (the mother), and *die Tochter* (the daughter), take it.

3. No neuter takes it, except *das Kloster* (the convent).

c. In the *augmented* form all nouns, capable of doing so, take the Umlaut, including those ending in *thum*, as *das Herzogthum* (the dukedom), *die Herzogthümer*.

P A R A D I G M S.

Strong Declension.

§ 12.

First or Fundamental Form.

	1.	2.	3.
Sing. Nom.	der Tag, the day	der Sohn, the son	der Jüngling, the youth
Gen.	des Tag e s, of the day	des Sohn e s, des Jüngling s	
Dat.	dem Tag e, to the day	dem Sohn e, dem Jüngling	
Acc.	den Tag, the day	den Sohn den Jüngling	

Plur. Nom.	die Tage, the days	die Söhne	die Jünglinge
Gen.	der Tage, of the days	der Söhne	der Jünglinge
Dat.	den Tagen, to the days	den Söhnen	den Jünglingen
Acc.	die Tage, the days.	die Söhne	die Jünglinge.

4.

Sing. Nom.	die Hand, the hand
Gen.	der Hand
Dat.	der Hand
Acc.	die Hand

5.

das Schaf, the sheep
des Schafes
dem Schafe
das Schaf

Plur. Nom.	die Hände
Gen.	der Hände
Dat.	den Händen
Acc.	die Hände.

die Schafe
der Schafe
den Schafen
die Schafe.

§ 13.

To this form belong :**a. MASCULINES.**

1. All monosyllables, *except* those stated in § 17, a, 1 ; § 19, a, 1 ; § 21, a, 1.
2. All ending in am, an, ich, icht, ier, ig, ing, ling.
Exception: der Hase (the pheasant), which belongs to the weak declension, § 19, a, 3.
3. All polysyllables without special terminations (as given above), *except* those stated under § 17, a, 3 ; § 19, a, 4.

b. FEMININES.

1. About one fourth of all monosyllables.
2. All ending in sal and niß.
3. The following nouns, as exceptions to § 19, b, 3 :
die Geschwulst, the swelling die Wollust, the delight.
die Mitternacht, the midnight

c. NEUTERS.

1. About two thirds of all monosyllables.
2. All ending in icht, ier, sal, niß.
3. All polysyllables without special terminations and all beginning with Ge but not ending in e, el, en, er, *except* those stated under § 17, b, 3.

§ 14.

Second or Shortened Form.

	1.	2.	3.
Sing. Nom.	der Pudel, the poodle	der Garten, the garden	die Mutter, the mother
Gen.	des Pudels, of the poodle	des Gartens, of the garden	der Mutter, of the mother
Dat.	dem Pudel, to the poodle	dem Garten, to the garden	der Mutter, to the mother
Acc.	den Pudel, the poodle	den Garten, the garden	die Mutter, the mother
Plur. Nom.	die Pudels, the poodles	die Gärten, the gardens	die Mütter, the mothers
Gen.	der Pudels, of the poodles	der Gärten, of the gardens	der Mütter, of the mothers
Dat.	den Pudeln, to the poodles	den Gärten, to the gardens	den Müttern, to the mothers
Acc.	die Pudels, the poodles	die Gärten, the gardens	die Mütter, the mothers
	4.	5.	
Sing. Nom.	das Gemälde, the painting	das Opfer, the sacrifice	
Gen.	des Gemäldes, of the painting	des Opfers, of the sacrifice	
Dat.	dem Gemälde, to the painting	dem Opfer, to the sacrifice	
Acc.	das Gemälde, the painting	das Opfer, the sacrifice	
Plur. Nom.	die Gemälde, the paintings	die Opfer, the sacrifices	
Gen.	der Gemälde, of the paintings	der Opfer, of the sacrifices	
Dat.	den Gemälden, to the paintings	den Opfern, to the sacrifices	
Acc.	die Gemälde, the paintings	die Opfer, the sacrifices	

§ 15.

To this form belong:

a. MASCULINES.

1. All ending in *el, em, en, er*, except those stated under § 19, a, 3; § 21, a, 2.

2. As exceptions to § 19, a, 2: *der Käse* (the cheese), and the following nouns which are also used with the termination *en* in the nominative singular, and are in the other cases always declined according to the termination *en*, as *der Friede*, genitive *des Friedens*, (v. § 6, 2.)

der Friede, the peace
der Funke, the spark
der Gedanke, the thought
der Glaube, the belief
der Haufe, the heap

der Name, the name
der Same, the seed
der Schaden, the harm
der Wille, the will.

b. FEMININES.

Only *die Mutter* and *die Tochter* (v. § 11, b, 2).

c. NEUTERS.

1. All diminutives (v. § 10, Rem. 3.)

2. All beginning with *Ge* and ending in *e* and all ending in *el, en, er*, whether they begin with *Ge* or not.

§ 16.

Third or Augmented Form.

	1.	2.
Sing. Nom.	der Mann, the man	das Haus, the house
Gen.	des Mannes, of the man	des Hauses
Dat.	dem Mann e, to the man	dem Hause
Acc.	den Mann, the man	das Haus
Plur. Nom.	die M ä n n e r, the men	die H ä u s e r
Gen.	der M ä n n e r, of the men	der H ä u s e r
Dat.	den M ä n n e r n, to the men	den H ä u s e r n
Acc.	die M ä n n e r, the men.	die H ä u s e r.
	3.	
Sing. Nom.	das Herzogthum, the dukedom	
Gen.	des Herzogthum s	
Dat.	dem Herzogthum	
Acc.	das Herzogthum	
Plur. Nom.	die Herzogth ü m e r	
Gen.	der Herzogth ü m e r	
Dat.	den Herzogth ü m e r n	
Acc.	die Herzogth ü m e r.	

§ 17.

To this form belong:

a. MASCULINES.

1. As exceptions to § 13, a, 1 :

der Dorn, the thorn	der Ort, the place
der Geist, the ghost	der Rand, the rim
der Gott, the god	der Wald, the forest
der Leib, the body	der Wurm, the worm.
der Mann, the man	

2. The only two ending in thum:

der Irrthum, the error	der Reichthum, the riches.
------------------------	----------------------------

3. As exceptions to § 13, a, 3 :

der Bösewicht, the villain	der Vormund, the guardian.
----------------------------	----------------------------

b. NEUTERS.

1. About one third of all monosyllables.

2. All ending in thum.

3. As exceptions to § 13, c, 3 :

das Gemach, the apartment	das Gesicht, the face
das Gemüth, the heart	das Gespenst, the spectre
das Geschlecht, the sex	das Gewand, the garment.

§ 18.

Weak Declension.

1.		2.	
Sing.	Nom. der Graf, the count	der Knabe, the boy	
	Gen. des Grafen, of the count	des Knaben	
	Dat. dem Grafen, to the count	dem Knaben	
	Acc. den Grafen, the count	den Knaben	
Plur.	Nom. die Grafen, the counts	die Knaben	
	Gen. der Grafen, of the counts	der Knaben	
	Dat. den Grafen, to the counts	den Knaben	
	Acc. die Grafen, the counts.	die Knaben.	
3.		4.	
Sing.	Nom. die That, the deed	die Gabel, the fork	
	Gen. der That	der Gabel	
	Dat. der That	der Gabel	
	Acc. die That	die Gabel	
Plur.	Nom. die Thaten	die Gabeln	
	Gen. der Thaten	der Gabeln	
	Dat. den Thaten	den Gabeln	
	Acc. die Thaten.	die Gabeln.	

§ 19.

To this declension belong :

a. MASCULINES.

1. As exceptions to § 13, a, 1.

der Ahn, the ancestor	der Lump, the scamp
der Bär, the bear	der Mensch, the man
der Christ, the Christian	der Moör, the moor
der Fels, the rock	der Narr, the fool
der Fink, the finch	der Nerv, the nerve
der Fürst, the prince	der Ochse, the ox
der Gef, the coxcomb	der Prinz, the prince
der Graf, the count	der Schelm, the rogue
der Held, the hero	der Spatz, the sparrow
der Herr, the lord	der Thor, the fool.

2. All ending in e and ar, except those stated § 15, a, 2.

3. As exceptions to § 13, a, 2 and § 15, a, 1: der Hase (the pheasant), der Bauer (the peasant), der Schwatter (the godfather), der Better (the cousin).

4. As exceptions to § 13, a, 3, some polysyllables without special termination, among which are:

der Bandit, the bandit	der Kamerad, the companion
der Diamant, the diamond	der Leoparb, the leopard
der Elefant, the elephant	der Oberst, the colonel
der Hageholz, the bachelor	der Prophet, the prophet

der Soldat, the soldier
 der Student, the student
 der Unterthan, the subject

der Vasall, the vassal
 der Vorfahr, the ancestor.

b. FEMININES.

1. About three fourths of all monosyllables.
2. All ending in ath, end, e, ei, el, er, ie, in, heit, keit, schaft, ung.
3. All polysyllables without special terminations, except those stated § 13, b, 3.

§ 20.

Mixed Declension.

Sing. Nom.	der Staat, the state	das Auge, the eye
Gen.	des Staat e s, of the state	des Auge s
Dat.	dem Staat e, to the state	dem Auge
Acc.	den Staat, the state	das Auge
Plur. Nom.	die Staaten, the states	die Auge n
Gen.	der Staat e n, of the states	der Auge n
Dat.	den Staat e n, to the states	den Auge n
Acc.	die Staat e n, the states.	die Auge n.

§ 21.

To this declension belong:

a. MASCULINES.

1. As exceptions to § 13, a, 1:

der Forst, the forest
 der Mast, the mast
 der Pfau, the peacock
 der Psalm, the psalm
 der Schacht, the shaft
 der Schmerz, the pain

der See, the lake
 der Sporn, the spur
 der Staat, the state
 der Strahl, the ray
 der Trupp, the troop
 der Zins, the interest.

2. As exceptions to § 15, a, 1:

der Faser, the rag
 der Lorber, the laurel

der Stachel, the sting.

b. NEUTERS.

1. das Bett (the bed), das Hemd (the shirt), and das Ohr (the ear [as exceptions to § 13, c, 1 and § 17, b, 1.]) and das Auge, (the eye), and das Ende (the end).
2. the noun das Herz (the heart), is quite irregular in the singular, but inflected according to the weak declension in the plural: Nom. das Herz, Gen. des Herzens, Dat. dem Herzen, Acc. das Herz; Plural die Herzen &c.

§ 22.

The following nouns form *two different plurals*, with a more or less distinct difference of meaning:

das Band	Bänder, ribbons;	Bande, ties (of friendship, &c.).
die Bank	Bänke, benches;	Banken, banks (financial).
das Ding	Dinge, things;	Dinger, when speaking with contempt or condescension.
der Dorn	Dornen, thorns (single);	Dornen (collectively).
das Gesicht	Gefichter, faces;	Gefichte, visions.
das Horn	Hörner, horns;	Hörne, different kinds of horn.
der Laden	Läden, shutters;	Läden, shops.
das Land	Länder, countries;	Land, an indefinite extent of land, or pro- vinces.
das Licht	Lichter, lights;	Lichte, candles.
der Monat	Monde, moons;	Monden, months.
der Ort	Orte, places or points (collec- tively);	Orter, single towns, villages, &c.
die Sau	Säue, tame hogs;	Sauen, wild hogs.
die Schnur	Schnüre, strings;	Schnuren, daughters in law.
das Tuch	Tücher, cloths;	Tuche, different kinds of cloth.
das Wort	Wörter, single words;	Worte, words, forming a sentence or speech.
der Zins	Zinse, rent;	Zinsen, interest (per cent).
der Zoll	Zölle, inches;	Zölle, tolls, duties.

§ 23.

Special Remarks.

1. Compounds of Mann form the plural Männer, if the idea of the sex is necessarily implied, as Gemänner (married men). If this is not the case and the word is used for a class of people, the plural is formed with Leute (people), thus Kaufmann (merchant), Landmann (countryman, peasant) form their plural Kaufleute, Landleute.

2. Some irregular plural formations are:

das Aas (the carcass), Aester; der Saal (the hall), Säle; der Sporn (the spur), Sporen; die Unbill (the wrong), die Unbilden; die Ohnmacht (the swoon), Ohnmächten; die Vollmacht (the power of attorney), Vollmächten.

3. Nouns which express NUMBER, WEIGHT or MEASURE, when preceded by numerals, retain the form of the singular, as drei Paar Schuhe (three pairs of shoes), hundert Mann Soldaten (one hundred men of soldiers), vier Pfund (four pounds), sechs Fuß (six feet). But *feminine* nouns in e take the *plural* form, as zwei Meilen (two miles), fünf Ellen (five yards). When the noun of which a certain quantity or weight is given, is the name of a MATERIAL SUBSTANCE, not to be counted by individual pieces, it retains the form of the *nominative*, as drei Maß Wein (three gallons of wine), zehn Pfund Zucker (ten pounds of sugar).

§ 24.

Declension of Foreign Nouns.

The rules for the declension of foreign nouns are even less definite than those for genuine German words. We may divide them best in two classes, the first of which embraces words which have, by throwing off their original terminations,

assumed a more or less German form, while the second embraces such as have retained their original form.

a. Words that have assumed a German form :

1. Those which have thrown off the original terminations *e, is, us, um* generally belong to the *first* (fundamental) form of the strong declension, as *der Altar* (the altar), *der General* (the general), *der Kompaß* (the compass), *das Krokodil* (the crocodile); plural *die Altäre* etc.
2. Those which terminate in *el, en, er* belong to the *second* (shortened) form, as *der Muskel* (the muscle), *der Minister* (the minister), *das Almosen* (the alms); plural *die Muskele* etc.
3. The following few nouns belong to the *third* (augmented) form: *das Capital* (the capital [of a column]), *das Hospital* (the hospital), *das Kamisol* (the waist-coat), *das Regiment* (the regiment), plural *Capitäle*, &c.
4. Most masculines in *e, t*, and all in *ist, arch, graph, frat, log, nom, soph*, having originally the termination *us* or *os*, belong to the *weak* declension, as *der Alumnus* (the alumnus), *der Advokat*, *der Student*, *der Katholik*, *der Monarch*, *der Lithograph* (the lithographer), *der Demokrat*, *der Geolog* (the geologist), *der Astronom* (the astronomer), *der Philosoph* (the philosopher).

b. Words that have retained their original form :

1. Nouns in *or*, if they have the accent on the last syllable, belong to the *first* form, as *der Major* (the major), *das Meteor* (the meteor), genitive *des Majors*, plural *die Majore*, &c. If they have the accent on the last syllable but one, they belong to the *mixed* declension, *der Doctor*, *der Professor*, gen. *des Doctors*, plur. *die Doctoren* &c. (here with the accent on *or*).
2. Nouns terminating in *us*, take no change in the singular, and in the plural change the *us* to *i* (in the dative sometimes to *is*), as *der Musikus* (the musician), pl. *die Musici*.
3. Nouns terminating in *um*, add *s* in the genitive and change the *um* to *en* in the plural as *das Individuum* (the individual), *des Individuums*, *die Individuen*.
4. Nouns taken from modern languages, if they are of the masculine or neuter gender, add *s* in the genitive, if of the feminine, nothing; in the plural they all add *s*, as *der Pair* (the peer), *das Genie* (the genius), *die Lady* (the lady), gen. *des Pairs*, *des Genies*, *der Lady*, pl. *die Pairs*, *Genies*, *Ladys*.

§ 25.

Declension of Proper Names.

a. Geographical Names.

1. The name of *rivers, lakes and mountains* are always used with the definite article and declined like common names, as *der Rhein* (the Rhine), *des Rheines*, *dem Rheine*, *den Rhein*.
2. The names of *countries of the neuter gender* and of *cities*, are used *without* the article, and add *s* in the genitive, as *die Einwohner London's*, (the inhabitants of London).

If they terminate in *s, x, or y*, they form no genitive, but take the preposition *von*, as *die Straßen von Mainz* (the streets of Mainz [or Mayence]). This is also commonly done with the others, as *der König von England* (the king of England).

3. Names of *countries*, that are of the *feminine gender*, and therefore unchangeable (§ 9, 3.), are always used with the article (§ 5, 4.), as *die Gebirge der Schweiz* (the mountains of Switzerland).

b. Names of Persons.

1. When used *without any article*, they take in the genitive *s* (or better 's.) But masculine names in *s*, *ß*, (*ß*, *x*, *z*) and feminine names in *e*, take in the genitive *en*, in the dative and accusative *en* or nothing.

N.	Heinrich, Henry	Emma	Franz	Louise
G.	Heinrich's, of Henry	Emma's	Franzen's	Louisen's
D.	Heinrich, to Henry	Emma	Franzen (Franz)	Louisen (Louise)
A.	Heinrich, Henry.	Emma.	Franzen (Franz).	Louisen (Louise).

If a title precedes a name, or two or more proper names are given to one person, only the last name is declined, as *König Friedrich's Macht* (king Frederic's power), *Jean Paul Friedrich Richter's Werke* (the works of J. P. F. Richter).

2. When a proper noun is used *with an article*, the latter only is declined, while the name remains unchanged, as *der Vater des Heinrich* (though *Heinrich's Vater* is better); *ich habe den Franz gesehen* (I have seen Francis).
3. When an adjective precedes any kind of proper name, it *must have* the article, as *das schöne Venedig* (beautiful Venice), *der edle Talbot* (the noble Talbot).
4. In the *plural*, given names of male persons generally add *e*, of female persons *n*, as *die Friedrich's*, *die Louise'n*. Of family names no plural is formed, except by the article, as *die Schmidt* und *die Braun* (the Smiths and the Browns).

To commit to memory *all* the rules, and perhaps even the exceptions, given in this chapter, would be a great waste of time; for, most of them would again be gone from the memory, before the scholar could find a chance to apply them. However, if he should learn and even retain them, it would help him comparatively little, since the gender as well as the declension of a very large number of nouns, especially monosyllables, cannot be recognized from their meaning or primitive form (nom. sing.), but depends entirely on usage. Only the professional philologist who is familiar with the history of the German language as far back as it can be traced by means of written documents, is able to account for a rational cause of this usage, and even he only with regard to some of these nouns.

The only way of becoming familiar with this subject of the language, is practice. The student must try to retain such nouns as he meets repeatedly in his practice, *with the definite article*, which will show him their gender. If, besides this, he can recall to his memory some sentence or phrase where a noun is used in any case of the singular, other than the nominative, he will know, whether it belongs to the strong or weak declension, and if in some case of the plural, other than the dative, he will know the whole plural of it too. A carefully practiced ear is the only true guide for him in regard to this subject. The compilation of rules laid before him in this chapter, must serve him only for reference.

III. THE PRONOUN.

§ 26.

Personal Pronouns.

	First person.	Second person.
Sing. Nom.	ich, I	du, thou
Gen.	meiner (mein), my (of me)	deiner (dein), thy (of thee)
Dat.	mir, to me	dir, to thee
Acc.	mid, me	did, thee
Plur. Nom.	wir, we	ihr, you
Gen.	unſer, our (of us)	euer, your (of you)
Dat.	unſ, to us	euch, to you
Acc.	unſ, us.	euch, you.

Third person.

	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
Sing. Nom.	er, he	ſie, she	eſ, it
Gen.	ſeiner (ſein), his	ihrer, her	ſeiner (ſein), its
Dat.	ihm, to him	ihr, to her	ihm, to it
Acc.	ihn, him	ſie, her	eſ, it.

All three genders.

Plur. Nom.	ſie, they
Gen.	ihrer, their (of them)
Dat.	ihnem, to them
Acc.	ſie, them.

Remarks.

1. The antiquated form of the genitive, *mein*, *dein*, *ſein*, is now used only in poetry and in some common phrases, as *vergiß mein nicht*, forget me not.

2. The forms *du* and *ihr* (2d pers.) are only used in addressing near relatives, familiar friends and children. In addressing other persons the third person plural *Sie* is used for one as well

as more persons. In this application it is always spelled with a capital letter. The same is the case with the possessive pronoun of the third person plural, *ihr*, which, when used for the second person, is spelled *Ihr* (your).

3. The reflexive pronoun *sich* (himself, &c.) of the third person is the same for the dative and accusative of all three genders and both numbers.

4. When the expressions *myself*, *himself* &c., are in the objective case, they are to be rendered by the personal — in the third person by the reflexive — pronoun, which may be strengthened by *selbst*, or not, as : *er hat sich* (or *sich selbst*) *gelobt*, (he has praised himself). But when *myself* &c., are in the nominative case (subject), the word *selbst* *must* be added to the personal pronoun, as : *ich habe ihn selbst gehört*, (I have heard him myself.)

The adjective *selbst* (or *selber*) can only be used to add force to a noun or pronoun. It can be employed in any of the four cases, but is not declinable. Thus we can say

ich habe das selbst gesehen, I have seen that myself ;
er hat es um seiner selbst willen gethan, he has done it for
his own sake ;
wir haben das zu ihm selbst gesagt, we have said so to
himself ;
ich meine nicht ihn, sondern dich selbst, I do not mean him,
but yourself.

5. The pronoun *es* is often used as a mere expletive at the beginning of a sentence, the subject coming after the verb : „*Es heult der Sturm, es braust das Meer*,“ the storm is howling, the sea is roaring ; *es singen die Vögel*, the birds are singing.

Expressions like *it is I*, *it is you*, are rendered in German by *ich bin es*, *ihr seid es*.

§ 27.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

	Singular.			Plural.
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>femin.</i>	<i>neuter.</i>	<i>for all genders.</i>
Nom.	<i>dieser</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i> , this	<i>diese</i> , these
Gen.	<i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>dieses</i> , of this	<i>dieser</i> , of these
Dat.	<i>diesem</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>diesem</i> , to this	<i>diesen</i> , to these
Acc.	<i>diesen</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i> , this	<i>diese</i> , these.

In the same way are declined *jener*, *that*, *jeder*, *each* or *every*, *mancher*, *many a*, *welcher*, *which*, (as interrogative pronoun) and *solcher*, *such a*.

The demonstrative pronoun *der, die, das, that*, when used as an adjective before a noun, is declined as it is when used as definite article. But when used substantively, i. e. without a noun, the genitive singular and the genitive and dative plural are different.

	Singular.			Plural.
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neuter.</i>	
Nom.	der	die	das, that	dic, those
Gen.	dessen	deren	dessen, of that	deren, of those
Dat.	dem	der	dem, to that	denen, to those
Acc.	den	die	das, that	die, those.

Solcher is often either preceded or followed by the indefinite article. In the first case it is inflected like any adjective preceded by the indefinite article (§ 37.); in the latter case it drops all terminations: *solch ein Mann* (such a man), *solch einem Manne* (to such a man). Of a similar character as the demonstrative, are the *determinative* (or *correlative*) pronouns, which direct the attention (the former always, the latter generally) — to some object which is further to be explained in a subsequent relative clause, and are to be translated by *he, she, it, they*. These pronouns are *derjenige* and *derselbe*, in both of which only the first part or definite article has a full declension, though it is not separated from the second part which is declined like any adjective after this article (§ 36).

	Singular.			Plural.
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	
Nom.	de r jenig e	di e jenig e	da s jenig e	di e jenig e n
Gen.	de s jenig e n	de r jenig e n	de s jenig e n	de r jenig e n
Dat.	de m jenig e n	de r jenig e n	de m jenig e n	de n jenig e n
Acc.	de n jenig e n	di e jenig e	da s jenig e	di e jenig e n.

Example: *ich kann denjenigen nicht achten, welcher sich selbst nicht achtet*, I cannot esteem him who does not esteem himself.

§ 28.

Possessive Pronouns.

	Singular.			Plural.
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	
Nom.	mein	meine	mein	meine, my
Gen.	meines	meiner	meines	meiner, of my
Dat.	meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen, to my
Acc.	meinen	meine	mein	meine, my.

In the same way are inflected *dein* (thy), *sein* (his), *ihr* (her), *sein* (its), *unser* (our), *euer* (your), *ihr* (their [*Ihr*, your]); further the indefinite article (§ 4.) and the adjective *kein* (no).

When any of these pronouns (or adjectives) are used without a noun, corresponding to the English *mine, ours* &c., they take the termination of inflection also in the nominative of the masculine, *meiner*, and in the nominative and accusative of the neuter

gender, meines. We say *das ist mein Hut* (that is my hat), but: *das ist dein Hut und dieses ist meiner* (that is thy hat and this is mine; *jenes ist euer Haus und dieses ist unseres* (that is your house and this is ours). The same is the case with *ein* and *fein*, forming *einer*, *eines* and *feiner*, *feines*. Instead of these forms *meiner* &c., two other forms are also used, but always with the definite article: *der meine*, *deine*, *seine*, *unsere*, *eure*, *ihre* and *der meinige*, *deinige*, *seinige*, *unsrige*, *euerige*, *ihrige*. These are declined like any adjective preceded by the definite article (§ 36).

§ 29.

Interrogative Pronouns.

The substantive pronouns for interrogation are **wer**, *who*, and **was**, *what*, the former being applied to persons of either sex, the latter to things, but neither has a plural.

	<i>masc. & fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
Nom.	wer, who	was, what
Gen.	weßsen, whose	(weß), (of what)
Dat.	wem, to whom	—
Acc.	wen, whom	was, what.

The genitive of the neuter, *weß*, is now used only in the compounds *weßwegen*, *weßhalb* (wherefore). A dative is never used; when, in connection with a preposition governing this case, the neuter pronoun would be expected, we use instead of it the compounds *womit* (wherewith), *wozu* (whereto), &c. Even the accusative is seldom used after prepositions, but rather the compounds *wofür* (for what), *woburd* (through what) &c. (comp. § 73, 2).

The adjective pronoun for interrogation is **welcher**, (*which* or *what*) declined like *dieser* (§ 27).

In the interrogative pronoun *was für ein* (what sort of, or what), only the indefinite article is declined: *was für ein Diener haßt du* (what sort of a servant have you)? If this pronoun is used without a noun, the indefinite article must have the full form of declension (§ 28): *ich brauche ein Buch*. *Was für ein es?* (I want a book. What book?) In the plural the indefinite article must, of course, fall away: *was für Leute sind gekommen?* (what people have come?)

§ 30.

Relative Pronouns.

The relative pronouns are **welcher**, **der** and **wer**.

Der is declined as it is when used as a demonstrative pronoun (§ 27.) without a noun; *welcher* is declined like *dieser*, except in the genitive which is borrowed from *der*:

	Singular.			Plural.
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	
Nom.	welcher	welche	welches	welche, who, which
Gen.	dessen	deren	dessen	deren, whose, of which
Dat.	welchem	welcher	welchem	welchen, to whom, to which
Acc.	welchen	welche	welches	welche, whom, which.

Wer, was is declined as it is, when used as an interrogative pronoun (§ 29). It cannot be used as a relative pronoun when the object referred to is definitely stated, but only when this is expressed in a general way by a demonstrative pronoun, especially by der, daß, so that we say *der, wer, he who* or *whoever*, *daß, was, that which* or *whatever*. In such sentences the relative clause generally precedes the demonstrative clause which may or may not begin with *der*, as: *Wer gesund sein will, (der) muß mäßig leben*, (he who would be well, must live temperately).

The relative pronoun can never be left out in German, thus, *Give me the book you have in your hand* is, *gieb mir daß Buch, w e l c h e s du in der Hand hast*.

When the relative pronoun refers to a pronoun of the *first* or *second* person, the personal pronoun must be repeated after it, as *ich, der ich daß nie gethan habe* (I who have never done this), *ihr, die ihr gegenwärtig seid*, (you who are present).

§ 31.

Indefinite Pronouns.

1) Jemand (somebody), 2) Niemand (nobody), and 3) Jedermann (everybody), form the genitive by the addition of *s* (*es*) *jemandes, niemandes, jedermanns*; the dative and accusative of *jemand* and *niemand* are sometimes met with the terminations *en*, but it is better to give them the form of the nominative. 4) Einer, eine, eines (some one), and 5) keiner, keine, keines (no one), are declined like *dieser* (comp. § 28). 6) Etwas (something), is used as a nominative, dative or accusative, but it has no inflection.

7) Man (corresponding to the French *on*) may be translated by *one, some one, people, we, you, they*, or by *the passive voice*. It is used only as a nominative singular; the other cases it must borrow of *einer* (s. 4): *Am Tage kann man die Sterne nicht sehen*, (by day we cannot see the stars); *man hat ihn getadelt*, (he has been blamed).



IV. THE ADJECTIVE.

§ 32.

An adjective may be used

1. as PREDICATE, in which case it appears in its primitive form and is unchangeable: *der Mann ist alt* (the man is old), *diese Pferde sind schön* (these horses are fine).
2. as EPITHET qualifying a noun, in which case it is subject to declension, and must agree with its noun in gender, number and case.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 33.

As with the nouns, so with the adjectives we distinguish a *strong* and a *weak* declension*). But while of the nouns some belong to one, others to the other class, all adjectives take either form according to the modifiers preceding them.

The strong declension of the adjective has the same terminations as the nominal paradigm *dieser*, with the exception mentioned in § 34.

The weak declension has in all genders, in the nominative singular the termination *e*, in all other cases of the singular and throughout the plural the termination *en*, with the exception mentioned in § 34.

§ 34.

The principle that decides which of the two forms an adjective is to have in any single case, is this:

Whenever an adjective is preceded by an *article* or *pronoun* with a *termination of inflection*, it takes the *weak* form; in all other cases i. e. when it is preceded *neither by an article nor by a pronoun* or, *by an article or pronoun without a termination of inflection*, it takes the *strong* form.

Exceptions:

1. The accusative singular of the feminine and neuter genders is always like the nominative, as stated above (§ 2).
2. The genitive singular of the masculine and neuter genders,

*) About these terms see footnote on p. 52.

which, in the strong declension, according to analogy, ought to terminate in *es*, takes, according to modern usage, the weak termination *en*, because the repeated termination *es* as in *gutes Weines*, *frisches Brodes*, would be disagreeable to the ear.

§ 35.

Strong Declension of the Adjective.

Singular.

<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
N. <i>rother</i> Wein, red wine	<i>frische</i> Butter, fresh butter	<i>trocknes</i> Holz, dry wood
G. <i>rothen</i> Weines, of red wine	<i>frischer</i> Butter	<i>trocknen</i> Holzes
D. <i>rothem</i> Weine, to red wine	<i>frischer</i> Butter	<i>trocknem</i> Holze
A. <i>rothen</i> Wein, red wine.	<i>frische</i> Butter.	<i>trocknes</i> Holz.

Plural.

N. <i>schöne</i> Pferde, fine horses	} all three genders alike.
G. <i>schöner</i> Pferde, of fine horses	
D. <i>schönen</i> Pferden, to fine horses	
A. <i>schöne</i> Pferde, fine horses	

§ 36.

Weak Declension of the Adjective.

Singular.

<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
N. <i>der treue</i> Freund, the true friend	<i>die helle</i> Farbe, the bright color
G. <i>des treuen</i> Freundes, of the true friend	<i>der hellen</i> Farbe
D. <i>dem treuen</i> Freunde, to the true friend	<i>der hellen</i> Farbe
A. <i>den treuen</i> Freund, the true friend.	<i>die helle</i> Farbe.

neut.

- N. *das warme* Wasser, the warm water
- G. *des warmen* Wassers
- D. *dem warmen* Wasser
- A. *das warme* Wasser.

Plural.

- N. *die reifen* Äpfel, the ripe apples
- G. *der reifen* Äpfel, of the ripe apples
- D. *den reifen* Äpfeln, to the ripe apples
- A. *die reifen* Äpfel, the ripe apples.

This form of declension is required after *der, dieser, jener, welcher, mancher, jeder, derjenige, derselbe*.

§ 37.

Mixed Declension of the Adjective.

This differs from the weak only in the nominative of the masculine, and in the nominative and accusative of the neuter gender, in accordance with the above principle (§ 34).

Singular.

<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
N. ein schwarzer Hut, a black hat.	eine breite Straße, a broad street
G. eines schwarzen Hutes, of a black hat	einer breiten Straße,
D. einem schwarzen Hute, to a black hat	einer breiten Straße,
A. einen schwarzen Hut, a black hat.	eine breite Straße.

neut.

N. ein neues Kleid, a new dress
G. eines neuen Kleides,
D. einem neuen Kleide,
A. ein neues Kleid.

Plural.

N. meine scharfen Augen, my sharp eyes
G. meiner scharfen Augen, of my sharp eyes
D. meinen scharfen Augen, to my sharp eyes
A. meine scharfen Augen, my sharp eyes.

This form of declension is required after the indefinite article, all possessive pronouns, and the pronominal adjective *sein, no*.

§ 38.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. The **PREDICATIVE** form of the **COMPARATIVE** is obtained by adding the syllable **er** to the predicative form of the positive; rein (pure), schön (fine), comparative **reiner, schöner**.

The **SUPERLATIVE** is formed by adding **st**, and after *b, t, s, ß, ft, sch, z* the syllable **est**: klein (small), lieb (dear), geschwind (fast), süß (sweet); superlative **kleinst, liebst, geschwindest, süßest** (comp. 4).

2. Most **MONOSYLLABIC** adjectives, capable of receiving the **UMLAUT**, take it in the comparative and superlative: warm (warm), wärmer, wärmst, kurz (short), kürzer, kürzest.

Exceptions :

- 1) All those which have the diphthong *au*, as *laut* (loud), *lauter*, *lautest*.
 2) The following adjectives :

<i>barsch</i> , harsh	<i>platt</i> , flat
<i>blanz</i> , glittering	<i>plump</i> , clumsy
<i>blos</i> , bare	<i>rasch</i> , rash
<i>brav</i> , brave	<i>roh</i> , raw
<i>bunt</i> , variegated	<i>rund</i> , round
<i>bumpf</i> , dull	<i>sacht</i> , slow
<i>faßl</i> , fallow	<i>sanft</i> , soft
<i>faß</i> , cream-colored	<i>satt</i> , satiated
<i>falsch</i> , false	<i>schlaff</i> , slack
<i>flach</i> , flat	<i>schlan</i> , slender
<i>froh</i> , glad	<i>schroff</i> , rugged
<i>hohl</i> , hollow	<i>starr</i> , rigid
<i>heiß</i> , lovely	<i>stolz</i> , proud
<i>lahl</i> , bald	<i>streif</i> , tight
<i>larg</i> , stingy	<i>stumm</i> , dumb
<i>knapp</i> , tight	<i>stumpf</i> , blunt
<i>lahm</i> , lame	<i>toll</i> , mad
<i>laß</i> , lazy	<i>voll</i> , full
<i>matt</i> , weary	<i>wahr</i> , true
<i>morisch</i> , rotten	<i>wund</i> , sore
<i>nadt</i> , naked	<i>zäh</i> , tame.

Undetermined are :

<i>bang</i> , afraid (<i>banger</i> or <i>bänger</i>)	<i>klar</i> , clear
<i>bläß</i> , pale	<i>naß</i> , wet
<i>fromm</i> , pious	<i>zart</i> , tender.
<i>glatt</i> , smooth	

3. When the comparative or the superlative of an adjective qualifies a noun, it is subject to the same changes of declension as the positive : *der ältere Bruder* (the older brother), *ein älterer Mann* (an older man) ; *der älteste Bruder* (the oldest brother), genitive *des ältesten Bruders*.

4. As the superlative of an adjective is never used in German simply to express a high degree of the quality indicated by it, but only for actual comparison, it must, even as predicate, always be preceded by the definite article : *dieses ist das schönste Haus in der Stadt*, (this is the finest house in town). When, however, the predicate consists of an adjective in the superlative, without a noun, it may also be formed by the periphrase with *am*, a contraction of *an dem* (§ 71.) : *dieser Knabe ist der fleißigste* or *ist am fleißigsten*, (this boy is the most diligent).

§ 39.

The predicative form of any qualitative adjective serves in the positive and comparative, also for the **ADVERB**, and in the

superlative the periphrase with *am* is to be used: dieses Pferd läuft schnell, das andere schneller und jenes am schnellsten, (this horse runs fast, the other faster, and that one fastest of all).

A few Adverbs are used in the simple superlative form, as *höchst, meist, längst*, &c. or in the lengthened form *höchstens, meistens, längstens*, &c. But these forms are never used for comparison, but simply to express a high degree, signifying *very, mostly, long ago*, &c. Other similar periphrases are: *aufs schönste* (in a most beautiful way), *zum wenigsten* (at the least), &c.

§ 40.

The following Adjectives have an IRREGULAR COMPARISON :

	comp.	superl.
groß, large	größer, larger	der größte, the largest
gut, good	besser, better	der beste, the best
hoch, high	höher, higher	der höchste, the highest
nahe, near	näher, nearer	der nächste, the nearest
viel, much	mehr, more	der meiste, (the) most.

Adjectives with the termination *el, en, er*, (the latter including comparatives) frequently drop the *e* of this syllable, when a syllable of inflection is added; sometimes this *e* is retained, and that of the added syllable elided, as euphony or taste may decide: *edel* (noble), *verwegen* (daring), *heiter* (cheerful), *älter* (older), give us the forms *der edle, des edlen* or *edeln, edlern, heitrer, heitern, verwegner, verwegnern, ältre, ältern*, &c.

V. THE NUMERAL.

§ 41.

A. Cardinal Numbers.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ein, eine, ein (eins). | 13. dreizehn. |
| 2. zwei. | 14. vierzehn. |
| 3. drei. | 15. fünfzehn. |
| 4. vier. | 16. sechzehn (sechszehn). |
| 5. fünf. | 17. siebenzehn (siebzehn). |
| 6. sechs. | 18. achtzehn. |
| 7. sieben. | 19. neunzehn. |
| 8. acht. | 20. zwanzig. |
| 9. neun. | 21. ein und zwanzig. |
| 10. zehn. | 22. zwei und zwanzig. |
| 11. elf (elf). | 23. drei und zwanzig. |
| 12. zwölf. | 30. dreißig. |

40. vierzig.	1000. tausend.
50. fünfzig.	2000. zweitausend.
60. sechzig.	10000. zehntausend.
70. siebenzig (siebzig).	100000. hunderttausend.
80. achtzig.	1000000. eine Million.
90. neunzig.	1869. ein tausend achthundert
100. hundert.	und neun und sechzig
200. zweihundert.	or achtzehnhundert &c.
300. dreihundert.	

Remarks :

1. The forms *ein, einer, ein* are declined like the indefinite article (of which they are the origin) when used adjectively with a noun. But when used without a noun, they have the full termination: *einer, eine, eines* and are declined like *vieler* (§ 27). When counting in abstract numbers, the contracted form of the neuter, *eins*, is used.

The English practice of putting *one* or *ones* after an adjective is not applicable in German; *an old one* is *ein alter, eine alte, ein altes, old ones, alte*.

2. The numbers *zwei* and *drei* may form the genitive and dative by adding *er* and *en* when not preceded by the article or a similar determinative. In the dative this termination is oftener omitted than used, and instead of the genitive the simple form with the preposition *von* is often used: *das Glück zweier* or *von zwei Menschen* (the happiness of two men); *er hat dreien* or *drei Herren gebiet* (he has served three masters).

3. All numbers admit the termination *en* in the dative, when not immediately followed by a noun, but it is generally omitted: *ich habe mit fünf* or *mit fünf gesprochen* (I have spoken to five of them).

4. Expressions of time are formed in the following manner: *ein Uhr, zwei Uhr, zehn Uhr*, (one, two, ten o'clock); *ein Viertel auf drei* (i. e. towards three) or *ein Viertel nach zwei* (a quarter past two); *ein Viertel vor drei* or *drei Viertel auf drei* (a quarter to three), *halb vier Uhr*, (half past three).

5. DISTRIBUTIVES: *je zwei* (two at a time), *je drei* (three at a time), &c.

6. Numerals which indicate KIND: *einerlei* (of one kind), *zweierlei, dreierlei* &c. (of two, of three, &c. kinds), *mehrerlei* (of several kinds), *mancherlei* (of various kinds), *vielerlei* (of many kinds), *allerlei* (of all kinds or sorts.)

7. Formations with *fach* and *fältig* (fold): *einfach* or *einfältig* (simple), *zweifach* (*zwiefach*) or *zweifältig* (twofold), *dreifach* or *dreifältig* (threefold), &c., *mannigfach* or *mannigfältig* (manifold), *vielfach* or *vielfältig* (manifold).

8. Numerals of REPETITION: *einmal* (once), *zweimal* (twice), *dreimal* (three times), *viermal* (four times), *manchmal* (sometimes), *allemal* (every time), *keinmal* (no time).

§ 42.

B. Ordinal Numbers.

The first	der, die, das erste
“ second	“ zweite
“ third	“ dritte
“ 4th	“ vierte

The	5th	der, die, das	fünf t e
"	6th	"	sechs t e
"	7th	"	sieben t e
"	8th	"	ach t e
"	9th	"	neun t e
"	10th	"	zehn t e
"	11th	"	elf t e
"	12th	"	zwölf t e
"	13th	"	dreizehn t e
"	14th	"	vierzehn t e
"	15th	"	fünfzehn t e
"	16th	"	sechzehn t e
"	17th	"	siebenzehn t e
"	18th	"	achtzehn t e
"	19th	"	neunzehn t e
"	20th	"	zwanzig st e
"	21st	"	einundzwanzig st e
"	22d	"	zweiundzwanzig st e
"	23d	"	dreiundzwanzig st e
"	24th	"	vierundzwanzig st e
"	30th	"	dreißig st e
"	40th	"	vierzig st e
"	50th	"	fünfzig st e
"	60th	"	sechzig st e
"	70th	"	siebzig st e
"	80th	"	achtzig st e
"	90th	"	neunzig st e
"	100th	"	hundert st e
"	101st	"	hundert und e r s t e
"	102d	"	hundert und z w e i t e
"	103d	"	hundert und d r i t t e
"	120th	"	hundert und zwanzig st e
"	121st	"	hundert und einundzwanzig st e
"	200th	"	zweihundert st e
"	1000th	"	tausend st e
"	10000th	"	zehntausend st e
"	1000000th	"	million st e.

Remarks.

1. The ordinal numbers are declined in the same way as adjectives with the definite article (§ 36).

2. EXPRESSIONS OF DATE, &c. *On the tenth of March*, den zehnten or am (contracted of an and dem) zehnten März. From the words *wie viele* (how many) the expression *der wie viel st e*

is formed in analogy with the ordinal numbers, and applied as follows: *der wie vielsste ist heute?* (what day of the month is this?) or in other relations: *der wie vielsste ist er in seiner Klasse?* (what place [rank] does he hold in his class?)

3. **ENUMERATIVE** expressions: *erstens* (first), *zweitens* (secondly), *drittens* (thirdly), *viertens* (fourthly), &c. *lestens* (lastly).

4. **FRACTIONAL** numbers. These are formed by the termination *tel*, an abridgment of *Theil* (*part*), as *ein Drittel* (*one third*), *ein Viertel* (*one fourth*), *ein Sechstel* (*one sixth*), *ein Zwanzigstel* (*one twentieth*), *ein Hundertstel* (*one hundredth*). But *one half* is *ein Halbes* or *ein Halb* which, in connection with nouns, is declined like any other adjective: *ein halber Tag* (*half a day*), *das halbe Jahr* (*half a year*).

Notice the peculiar forms: *anderthalb* (*one and a half*), from *ander* (*other*), used for *second*; *dritthalb* (*two and a half*), *viertthalb* (*three and a half*), &c.



SECOND CHAPTER.

THE VERB.

General Formation of Tenses and Moods.

§ 43.

1. The **PRESENT INFINITIVE** of a German Verb consists of a root and the termination **en**, as *mal en* (to paint), *schlag en* (to strike).

Exceptions:

The following verbs have only **n** as termination:

a) *sei n* (to be) and *thu n* (to do).

b) all verbs whose roots have the final syllable **el** or **er**, as *handel n* (to act), *ärgern* (to vex).

2. The **PRESENT PARTICIPLE** is formed by adding **d** to the infinitive, *malen d*, *schlagen d*, *handeln d*. The verbs *sein* and *thun* insert here the **e** which they omit in the infinitive, *sei en d*, *thu en d*.

3. The **PRESENT** and **PAST** are the only **SIMPLE TENSES**, all the others being formed by means of auxiliary verbs. In the terminations of inflection **est** and **et** the **e** may be, and generally is, elided in the **INDICATIVE**, whenever the principles of euphony do not prevent it, as *du lobest*, *er lobet*, and *du lobst*, *er lobt*. But in the **PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE** it is preferable to retain it, *du lobest*, *ihrl lobet*.

Verbs with the syllable **el** at the end of their root must, and those in **er** may drop the **e** of this syllable, when the termination of inflection is **e**, as *ich handle*, *ich ärgre* or *ärgere*. But when the termination of inflection is **est**, **et**, or **en**, the **e** of the syllable of inflection is elided, as *du handelst*, *er ärgert*, *wir handeln*.

4. To form the **PAST PARTICIPLE**, the verbs of the **WEAK** conjugation (§ 51.) add **t** or **et** those of the **STRONG** conjugation (§ 55.) **en** to the radical syllable. But the verbs of both classes prefix the syllable **ge** which, in this application, is called the **AUGMENT**, to the radical syllable, as *leben* (to live), *gelebt*; *reden* (to speak), *geredet*; *singen* (to sing), *gesungen*.

As **EXCEPTIONS** to this rule, the following verbs do not take the augment, because they begin with an unaccented syllable:

- a. Verbs of foreign origin with the ending **iren** or **ieren**: *studiren* (to study), *studirt*; *regieren* (to rule), *regiert*. These verbs always have the accent on the syllable *ir* or *ier*.
- b. Verbs beginning with the inseparable and unaccented prefixes **be**, **emp**, **ent**, **er**, **ge**, **ver**, **zer**: *bewohnt* (inhabited), *erfunden* (invented), *zerstört* (destroyed). Also those compounded with the **PREPOSITION** **wider**, as *widersprechen* (to contradict), *widersprochen*.
- c. Verbs compounded with the prepositions **durch**, **hinter**, **über**, **um**, **unter**, or the adverbs **voll**, **wieder**, when these prefixes are inseparable (§ 60.), in which case they do not have the accent: *durchsuchen* (to search), *durchsucht*; *übersetzen* (to translate), *übersetzt*; *vollenden* (to complete), *vollendet*; *wiederholen* (to repeat), *wiederholt*.
- d. The verb **werden**, when preceded by another past participle, i. e. when applied as auxiliary verb for the passive voice in the present perfect, past perfect and future perfect tenses: *ich bin getadelt worden* (I have been blamed).

§ 44.

The **COMPOUND TENSES** are formed by means of the auxiliary verbs *haben*, *sein* and *werden*:

- A. **haben** (to have), and **sein** (to be), form the present perfect, past perfect and past infinitive, by combining with the past participle: *ich habe gesagt* (I have said), *ich hatte gesagt*, *gesagt haben*; *ich bin gekommen* (I have come), *ich war gekommen*, *gekommen sein*.
- B. **werden** (to become) is used to form; 1) the future tenses and the compound form of the past subjunctive (conditional mood), by combining with the present and past infinitive: *ich werde sehen* (I shall see), *ich werde gesehen haben*; *ich würde sehen* (I would see), *ich würde gesehen haben*; 2) the whole passive voice, by combining with the past participle: *ich werde gesehen* (I am seen), *ich bin gesehen wor-*

den (I have been seen), ich werde gesehen werden (I shall be seen), &c.

To decide whether *haben* or *sein* is to be used, the following rules are to be observed.

The perfect tenses (present perfect, past perfect and future perfect) are formed :

- a. with *haben* in all transitive, reflexive and impersonal verbs, and in those intransitive verbs which govern the dative or genitive, or express a continuous activity or state: ich habe gekauft (I have bought), ich habe mich gefreut (I was glad), es hat geregnet (it has rained), ich habe ihm gedankt (I have thanked him), ich habe seiner gespart (I have spared him), ich habe gearbeitet (I have worked), ich habe geruht (I have rested).

Exceptions are found under b, 3.

- b. with *sein* in those intransitive verbs which indicate :

1) change of place, as ich bin gegangen (I have gone), es ist gesunken (it has sunk), or

2) change of condition, as er ist gewachsen (he has grown), es ist geschmolzen (it has melted), er ist geworden (he has become). Further

3. the following verbs as exceptions to a: *sein* (to be), *bleiben* (to remain), *gelingen* (to succeed), *gerathen* (to succeed or to get [into]), *geschehen* (to happen), *glücken* (to succeed), and *misslingen*, *missrathen*, *missglücken*, which all signify *to fail*: es ist mir gelungen (it has seemed to me), es ist ihm gelungen (he has succeeded), das ist geschehen (that has happened), etc.

- c. Some verbs which express motion, use *haben* and *sein*; the former only, when no point of direction or final locality is mentioned, the latter always when such a point is stated, and sometimes even when this is not the case: er hat (or ist) gesprungen, geschwommen, geeilt (he has leaped, swum, hastened), but always: er ist auf den Stuhl gesprungen (he has leaped upon the chair), er ist ans Ufer geschwommen (he has swum to the shore), er ist nach Hause geeilt (he has hastened home). Such verbs are principally *eilen*, *reisen* (to travel), *reiten* (to ride), *springen*, *schwimmen*. The verbs *liegen*, *stehen* and *stehen* were formerly, and are in Upper Germany still, inflected with *sein*.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

Auxiliary Verbs of Tense.

§ 45.

Haben, to have.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Pres. <i>haben</i> , zu <i>haben</i> , to have	Pres. <i>habend</i> , having
Past. <i>gehabt haben</i> , <i>gehabt zu haben</i> , to have had.	Past. <i>gehabt</i> , had.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Ich habe, I have
 du hast, thou hast
 er hat, he has
 wir haben, we have
 ihr habt, you have
 sie haben, they have.

Ich habe, I have (I may have)
 du habest, thou have
 er habe, he have
 wir haben, we have
 ihr habet, you have
 sie haben, they have.

PAST.

Ich hatte, I had
 du hattest, thou hadst
 er hatte, he had
 wir hatten, we had
 ihr hättet, you had
 sie hatten, they had.

Ich hätte, I had (I might have)
 du hättest, thou hadst
 er hätte, he had
 wir hätten, we had
 ihr hättet, you had
 sie hätten, they had.

NB. For the *Subjunctive* of the Past Tense a *compound form* is sometimes used (commonly called *Conditional mood*):

Singular.

Plural.

Ich würde haben, I should have Wir würden haben, we should have
 du würdest haben, thou wouldst ihr würdet haben, you would have
 er würde haben, he would have. sie würden haben, they would have.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT PERFECT.

Ich habe gehabt, I have had	Ich habe gehabt, I have had (I may have had)
du hast " thou hast ,,	du habest " thou have had
er hat " he has ,,	er habe " he have ,,
wir haben " we have ,,	wir haben " we have ,,
ihr habt " you have ,,	ihr habet " you have ,,
sie haben " they have ,,	sie haben " they have ,,

PAST PERFECT.

Ich hatte gehabt, I had had	Ich hätte gehabt, I had had
du hattest " thou hadst ,,	du hättest " thou hadst ,,
er hatte " he had ,,	er hätte " he had ,,
wir hatten " we had ,,	wir hätten " we had ,,
ihr hättet " you had ,,	ihr hättet " you had ,,
sie hatten " they had ,,	sie hätten " they had ,,

NB. The compound form for the *Subjunctive* (also called *Past Conditional*) is :

Ich würde gehabt haben,	I should have had
du würdest	thou wouldst "
er würde	he would "
wir würden	we should "
ihr würdet	you would "
sie würden	they would "

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

FUTURE.

Ich werde haben,	I shall have	Ich werde haben,	I may have
du wirst	thou wilt	du werdest	thou mayst "
er wird	he will	er werde	he may "
wir werden	we shall	wir werden	we may "
ihr werdet	you will	ihr werdet	you may "
sie werden	they will	sie werden	they may "

FUTURE PERFECT.

(Seldom used.)

Ich werde gehabt haben,	I shall have had	Ich werde gehabt haben,	I may have had
du wirst gehabt haben,	thou wilt have had	du werdest gehabt haben,	thou mayst have had
er wird	he will have had		
wir werden	we shall have had		
ihr werdet	you will have had		
sie werden	they will have had		

&c.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. habe, have	3d pers. habe er, he ought to have
Plur. " " habet (habt) have	" haben sie, they ought to have.

§ 46.

Sein, to be.

Infinitive.

Participle.

Pres. sein, zu sein, to be

Pres. seiend, being

Past. gewesen sein, gewesen zu sein, to have been

Past. gewesen, been.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich bin, I am
du bist, thou art
er ist, he is

Ich sei, I be
du seiest, thou be
er sei, he be

Indicative.

mir sind, we are
ihr seid, you are
sie sind, they are.

Subjunctive.

mir seien, we be
ihr seiet, you be
sie seien, they be.

PAST.

Ich war, I was
du warst, thou wast
er war, he was
wir waren, we were
ihr wart, you were
sie waren, they were.

Ich wäre, I were
du wärest, thou wert
er wäre, he were
wir wären, we were
ihr wäret, you were
sie wären, they were.

NB. The *compound form* for the *Subjunctive* is :

Singular.

Ich würde sein, I should be
du würdest " thou wouldst be
er würde " he would be

Plural.

wir würden sein, we would be
ihr würdet " you would "
sie würden " they would "

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT PERFECT.

Ich bin gewesen, I have been
du bist " thou hast "
er ist " he has "
wir sind " we have "
ihr seid " you have "
sie sind " they have "

Ich sei gewesen, I have been
du seiest " thou have "
er sei " he have "
wir seien " we have "
ihr seiet " you have "
sie seien " they have "

PAST PERFECT.

Ich war gewesen, I had been
du warst " thou hadst "
er war " he had "
wir waren " we had "
ihr wart " you had "
sie waren " they had "

Ich wäre gewesen, I had been
du wärest " thou hadst "
er wäre " he had "
wir wären " we had "
ihr wäret " you had "
sie wären " they had "

NB. The *compound form* for the *Subjunctive* is :

Ich würde gewesen sein, I should have been
du würdest " thou wouldst "
&c. &c.

Indicative.

FUTURE.

Subjunctive.

Ich werde sein, I shall be	Ich werde sein, I may be
du wirst " thou wilt "	du werdest " thou mayst "
er wird " he will "	er werde " he may "
wir werden " we shall "	wir werden " we may "
ihr werdet " you will "	ihr werdet " you may "
sie werden " they will "	sie werden " they may "

FUTURE PERFECT.

(Seldom used.)

Ich werde gewesen sein, I shall have been	Ich werde gewesen sein, I may have been
du wirst gewesen sein, thou wilt have been	du werdest gewesen sein, thou mayst have been
etc.	etc.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. sei, be	3rd pers. sei er, let him be
Plur. " seid, be.	" seien sie, let them be.

§ 47.

Werden, to become, to get, to be etc.*Infinitive.**Participle.*

Pres. werden, zu werden, to become	Pres. werdend, becoming
Past. geworden sein, geworden zu sein, to have become.	Past. geworden, become.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Ich werde, I become	Ich werde, I become
du wirst, thou becomest	du werdest, thou become
er wird, he becomes	er werde, he become
wir werden, we become	wir werden, we become
ihr werdet, you become	ihr werdet, you become
sie werden, they become.	sie werden, they become.

PAST.

Ich wurde*), I became	Ich würde, I became
du wurdest, thou becamest	du würdest, thou becamest
er wurde, he became	er würde, he became
wir wurden, we became	wir würden, we became
ihr würdet, you became	ihr würdet, you became
sie wurden, they became.	sie würden, they became.

*) In poetical and refined style the *Singular of the Past Indicative* is often formed: *ich ward, du warst, er ward.*

NB. The *compound form for the Subjunctive* *ich würde werden*, I should become, is less used in this verb than in others.

Indicative. **PRESENT PERFECT.** *Subjunctive.*

Ich bin geworden,	I have become	Ich sei geworden,	I have become
du bist "	thou hast "	du seiest "	thou have "
er ist "	he has "	er sei "	he have "
wir sind "	we have "	wir seien "	we have "
ihr seid "	you have "	ihr seiet "	you have "
sie sind "	they have "	sie seien "	they have "

PAST PERFECT.

Ich war geworden,	I had become	Ich wäre geworden,	I had become
du warst "	thou hadst "	du wärest "	thou hadst
er war "	he had "	er wäre "	he had "
wir waren "	we had "	wir wären "	we had "
ihr wart "	you had "	ihr wäret "	you had "
sie waren "	they had "	sie wären "	they had "

NB. The *compound form for the Subjunctive* is :

ich würde geworden sein, I should have become
du würdest " " thou wouldst " "

etc.

etc.

Indicative.

FUTURE.

Subjunctive.

Ich werde werden,	I shall become	Ich werde werden,	I may become
du wirst "	thou wilt "	du werdest "	thou mayst
er wird "	he will "	er werde "	he may "
wir werden "	we shall "	wir werden "	we may "
ihr werdet "	you will "	ihr werdet "	you may "
sie werden "	they will "	sie werden "	they may "

FUTURE PERFECT.

(Seldom used.)

Ich werde geworden sein,	I shall	Ich werde geworden sein,	I may
have become		have become	
du wirst geworden sein,	thou wilt	du werdest geworden sein,	thou
have become		mayst have become	
<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>	

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. werde, become	3rd p. werde er, let him become
Plur. " werdet, become	" werden sie, let them be- come.

§ 48.

Remarks.

The subjunctive of the German *will*, according to circumstances, require different versions in English, and we have here given such versions as *will*, in most cases, come nearest the meaning of the original. The German subjunctive has, as the paradigms show, not always a different form from the indicative. It had in Gothic and Old High German; but some of these differences have gradually disappeared. This giving up of distinct forms for the two moods has been carried on to a much greater extent in English, where, except in the verb *to be*, we have no special subjunctive forms left but for the *second* and *third* person *singular* in the *present* tense: "I charge thee, that thou *attend* me." (Shakespeare, *Tempest*). "Some heavenly power *guide* us out of this fearful country". (The same). And of these the second person (thou) is now very rarely used.

True, in school grammars we generally find something called *Subjunctive*, which is however nothing else than the indicative with the conjunction *if*. This can neither philosophically nor grammatically be justified. Not philosophically, because, though a conjunction may *require* a certain mood, it can never make a given form this or that mood; and not grammatically, because the conjunction *if* is often used, when nothing but an indicative is correct, while other conjunctions may be followed by the subjunctive, or the subjunctive even be used without any conjunction, as in the second example given above. Take the following sentences: If it has thundered, it must also have lightened. If you look at the sun, it hurts your eye. If the tube is not tight, the gas will escape. Here is no uncertainty or bare possibility spoken of, least of all anything merely assumed or imagined. These sentences express decided certainties depending on positive conditions, and *has*, *look* and *is* are here decidedly forms of the indicative mood. On the other hand we have genuine subjunctive forms in the following examples, where an *if* would be entirely out of place: "The Lord *make* his face shine upon thee." (Numb. 6,25.) "Have great care, that I *be* not found a talker." (Shakespeare, *King Henry VIII.*) "Is it fit this soldier *keep* his oath?" (The same, *Henry V.*) "Ere yet this day is ended, will I demand of him, that he *do* save his good name from the world." (Coleridge, *Piccolomini.*) "For so the rook *were* brought into the field, and she *were* lost." (E. Frothingham, *Nathan the Wise.*) Nor does the use of *if* make the real subjunctive superfluous. In the sentence: "Or can we, if we *be* so minded and sustained by the requisite authority, substitute a new order of things?" (H. F. Harrington, *lecture.*) the subjunctive *be* expresses an uncertainty and faint possibility, while *if we are* would indicate an assurance which the speaker evidently does not entertain.

But such genuine subjunctives, formed in the verb itself, are now rare in English, and we must in many cases render German subjunctive forms by English *auxiliary verbs* of mood, as: *ich helfe ihm, damit er früher fertig werde* (I help him, that he may get done sooner), and sometimes by another tense, as: *ich hörte, daß er krank sei* (I heard that he *was* sick).

§ 49.

Auxiliaries of Mood.

1. Können, to be able.

*Infinitive.**Participle.*

Pres. können, zu können, to be able to. Pres. fönnend, being able.

Past. *gekonnt haben, gekonnt zu* Past. *gekonnt, been able.*
haben, to have been able to.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich kann, I can
 du kannst, thou canst
 er kann, he can
 wir können, we can
 ihr könnt, you can
 sie können, they can.

Ich könne, I be able
 du könntest, thou be able
 er könne, he be able
 wir können, we be able
 ihr könntet, you be able
 sie können, they be able.

PAST.

Ich konnte, I could
 du könntest, thou couldst
 er konnte, he could
 wir könnten, we could
 ihr könntet, you could
 sie könnten, they could.

Ich könnte, I could
 du könntest, thou couldst
 er könnte, he could
 wir könnten, we could
 ihr könntet, you could
 sie könnten, they could.

NB. The *compound* tenses see below, p. 49.

2. **Dürfen**, to be permitted to, (to dare).

Infinitive.

Participle.

Pres. *dürfen, zu dürfen*, to be Pres. *dürfend*, being permitted to
 permitted to

Past. *gedurft haben, gedurft zu* Past. *gedurft, been permitted to.*
haben, to have been permitted to

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich darf, I am permitted to
 du darfst, thou art
 er darf, he is
 wir dürfen, we are
 ihr dürft, you are
 sie dürfen, they are

Ich dürfe, I be permitted to
 du dürfest, thou be
 er dürfe, he be
 wir dürfen, we be
 ihr dürftet, you be
 sie dürfen. they be

PAST.

Ich durfte, I was permitted to
 du durftest, thou wast
 er durfte, he was
 wir durften, we were
 ihr durftet, you were
 sie durften, they were

Ich dürfte, I were permitted to
 du dürftest, thou wert
 er dürfte, he were
 wir dürften, we were
 ihr dürftet, you were
 sie dürften, they were

3. **Mögen**, to like, to be inclined to.

*Infinitive.**Participle.*

Pres. mögen, zu mögen, to like Pres. mögend, liking

Past. gemocht haben, gemocht zu haben, to have liked.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***PRESENT.**

Ich mag, I may
 du magst, thou mayst
 er mag, he may
 wir mögen, we may
 ihr mögt, you may
 sie mögen, they may.

Ich möge, I may
 du mögest, thou mayst
 er möge, he may
 wir mögen, we may
 ihr möget, you may
 sie mögen, they may.

PAST.

Ich mochte, I liked to
 du mochtest, thou likedst to
 er mochte, he liked "
 wir mochten, we liked "
 ihr mochtet, you liked "
 sie mochten, they liked "

Ich möchte, I might
 du möchtest, thou mightst
 er möchte, he might
 wir möchten, we might
 ihr möchtet, you might
 sie möchten, they might.

4. **Müssen**, to be compelled to.

*Infinitive.**Participle.*

Pres. müssen, zu müssen, to be compelled to

Past. gemußt haben, gemußt zu haben, to have been compelled to.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***PRESENT.**

Ich muß, I must
 du mußt, thou must
 er muß, he must
 wir müssen, we must
 ihr müßt, you must
 sie müssen, they must

Ich müsse, I be compelled to
 du müssest, thou be "
 er müsse, he be "
 wir müssen, we be "
 ihr müßet, you be "
 sie müssen, they be "

PAST.

Ich mußte, I had to
 du mußtetest, thou hadst "
 er mußte, he had "

Ich müßte, I had to
 du müßtest, thou hadst "
 er müßte, he had "

wir mußten, we had to
ihr müßtet, you had "
sie mußten, they had "

wir müßten, we had to
ihr müßtet, you had "
sie müßten, they had "

5. Sollen, to be obliged to.

Infinitive.

Pres. sollen, zu sollen, to be obliged to
Past. *es*ollt haben, *es*ollt zu haben, to have been obliged to.

Participle.

Pres. *sollend*, being obliged to

Past. *es*ollt, been obliged to.

Indicative.

Ich soll, I shall
du sollst, thou shalt
er soll, he shall
wir sollen, we shall
ihr sollt, you shall
sie sollen, they shall.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich *sollte*, I be obliged to
du *solltest*, thou be "
er *sollte*, he be "
wir sollen, we be "
ihr *solltet*, you be "
sie sollen, they be "

PAST.

Ich *sollte*, I was to
du *solltest*, thou wast "
er *sollte*, he was "
wir *sollten*, we were "
ihr *solltet*, you were "
sie *sollten*, they were "

Ich *sollte*, I were to &c.
(like the Indicative.)

6. Wollen, to be willing to, to wish.

Infinitive.

Pres. wollen, zu wollen, to wish
Pa.-t. *gewollt* haben, *gewollt* zu haben, to have wished.

Participle.

Pres. *wollend*, willing, wishing

Past. *gewollt*, wished.

Indicative.

Ich will, I will
du willst, thou wilt
er will, he will
wir wollen, we will
ihr wollt, you will
sie wollen, they will.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich *wolle*, I be willing
du *wolltest*, thou be "
er *wolle*, he be "
wir wollen, we be "
ihr *wolltet*, you be "
sie wollen, they be "

PAST.

Ich wollte, I wished
du wolltest, thou wishedst
er wollte, he wished
wir wollten, we wished
ihr wolltet, you wished
sie wollten, they wished.

Ich möchte, I would &c.
(like the Indicative.)

COMPOUND TENSES.

Indicative

Subjunctive.

PERFECT.

Ich babe, I have
du hast, thou hast
er hat, he has
wir haben, we have
ihr habt, you have
sie haben, they have

Ich babe, I have
du habest, thou have
er habe, he have
wir haben, we have
ihr habet, you have
sie haben, they have

{ getont or hinnen, been able
{ gewist " dürfen, " permitted
{ gemocht " mögen, " inclined
{ gemüßt " müssen, " compelled
{ gefolgt " folgen, " obliged
{ gewollt " wollen, " willing.

PAST PERFECT.

Ich hätte, I had
du hättest, thou hadst
er hätte, he had
wir hätten, we had
ihr hättet, you had
sie hätten, they had

Ich hätte, I had
du hättest, thou hadst
er hätte, he had
wir hätten, we had
ihr hättet, you had
sie hätten, they had

{ getont or hinnen, been able
{ gewist " dürfen, " permitted
{ gemocht " mögen, " inclined
{ gemüßt " müssen, " compelled
{ gefolgt " folgen, " obliged
{ gewollt " wollen, " willing.

FUTURE.

Ich werde, I shall
du wirst, thou wilt
er wird, he will
wir werden, we shall
ihr werdet, you will
sie werden, they will

Ich werde, I may
du werdest, thou mayst
er werde, he may
wir werden, we may
ihr werdet, you may
sie werden, they may

{ hinnen, be able
{ dürfen, " permitted
{ mögen, " inclined
{ müssen, " compelled
{ folgen, " obliged
{ wollen, " willing.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Ich werde, I shall
du wirst, thou wilt
er wird, he will
wir werden, we shall
ihr werdet, you will
sie werden, they will

Ich werde, I may
du werdest, thou mayst
er werde, he may
wir werden, we may
ihr werdet, you may
sie werden, they may

{ getont haben, have been able
{ gebüßt " " permitted
{ gemocht " " inclined
{ gemüßt " " compelled
{ gefolgt " " obliged
{ gewollt " " willing.

§ 50.

Remarks.

1. The English language, having neither an infinitive nor a participle for these verbs, cannot form any compound tenses of them; but the German language, having those parts, can form these tenses. How they are to be rendered, has been shown in the paradigms, but the student must not expect, that the versions given here will answer in all cases. The auxiliaries of mood, in both languages, have such a wide and undefined field of meaning, that any form of them, used in either language, will, according to the context, require very different versions in the other.

A compound form for the past subjunctive with *wäre* is not used in these verbs; nor do they, by their meaning, admit of an imperative.

2. When the present perfect, past perfect or future perfect of an auxiliary of mood is to be combined with the infinitive of some other verb, the *infinitive* of the auxiliary is used instead of the past participle; thus, *I have been compelled to go* is not *ich habe gehen gemußt*, but *ich habe gehen müssen*; in the same way we must say *er hatte kommen wollen* (he had intended to come), *er wird haben bleiben dürfen* (he will have been permitted to stay).

3. The English forms of expression *I should have*, or *I would, could, might, must have*, when auxiliary to another verb, are in German to be rendered by *ich hätte* — — — *sollen*, *ich hätte* — — — *wollen*, *fönnen*, *mögen*, *müssen*, as: *du hättest das sehen sollen*, (you should [ought to] have seen that), *er hätte kommen fönnen* (he could have come).

4. The auxiliaries of mood combine with the *infinitive without* the preposition *zu*; we say *ich wünsche zu gehen* (I wish to go), but *ich will gehen* (I will go); *ich kann lesen* (I can read), &c. Some other verbs assume under the same circumstances the character of auxiliaries of mood, i. e. they combine with the infinitive without *zu*. These verbs are: *lassen* (to let, to cause or order something to be done [the French *faire* before an infinitive]), *sehen* (to see), *hören* (to hear), *föhlen* (to feel), *helfen* (to help), *heißen* (to bid), *machen* (to make), *lehren* (to teach), *lernen* (to learn), *bleiben* (to remain), all of which — with the exception of the last three — are used in English in the same way: *Ich lasse den Ball fliegen* (I let the ball fly); *er sah mich durch den Hof gehen* (he saw me go through the yard); *wir hörten ihn sprechen* (we heard him speak); *ich fühle das Blut in meiner Hand prickeln* (I feel the blood tinkle in my hand); *hilf mir diese Bücher ordnen* (help me arrange these books); *er hieß mich gehen* (he bid me go); *er machte mich lachen* (he made me laugh); *ich lehre ihn lesen* (I teach him to read); *ich lerne zeichnen* (I learn to draw); *er blieb stehen* (he remained standing).

5. These six verbs are called *auxiliaries of mood*, because they

are used, to indicate forms of thought which, logically, might be expressed by special moods, but for which neither the English nor the German has special forms of conjugation. Both languages, therefore, have to make a frequent use of their auxiliaries of mood.

Sometimes the two languages fully correspond in their application of these verbs: *ich kann singen* (I can sing), *er mag kommen* (he may come), *ich muß arbeiten* (I must work), *du sollst nicht stehlen* (thou shalt not steal), *wir wollen gehen* (we will go); but not always. *Du darfst das nicht thun* is not *you dare not do this*, but *you must not do this*; *ich mag das nicht thun* is not *I may not do this*, but *I do not like to do this*. The verbs *shall* and *will* are used as auxiliaries of the future tense, but *sollen* and *wollen* can never be auxiliaries of tense; and similar discrepancies between the two languages could be pointed out in large numbers.

6. To know with certainty, what auxiliary is to be used in any given case, requires a perfect familiarity with the language, but we may, at least, give the following statements as a tolerably sufficient guide for the proper application of these verbs.

Three of the auxiliary verbs of mood indicate *possibility*, the other three *necessity*:

- 1) können — *natural possibility*: die Taube kann fliegen (the dove can fly), das Wasser kann frieren (water can freeze), der Mensch kann denken (man can think).
- 2) dürfen — *moral possibility*, depending on *law* or on the will of *another*: Frauen dürfen hier nicht stimmen (women are not allowed to vote here), ich darf spielen (I am permitted to play).
- 3) mögen — *moral possibility*, depending on the will of the *subject*, especially common in negative sentences: ich mag das nicht thun (I do not like to do this), er mag kein Fleisch essen (he does not like to eat meat), nach Tisch mag ich gerne rauchen (after dinner, I like to smoke).
- 4) müssen — *natural necessity*: im Winter muß man sich wärmer kleiden als im Sommer (in winter we must dress warmer than in summer), wer auf ehrliche Weise reich werden will, der muß arbeiten und sparen (he who would grow rich by honest means, must work and save).
- 5) sollen — *moral necessity*, depending on *law* or on the will of *another*: du sollst nicht stehlen (thou shalt not steal), ich soll nach Hause gehen (I am to go home).
- 6) wollen — *moral necessity*, depending on the will of the *subject*: ich will das kaufen (I want to buy this), er will morgen kommen (he intends to come to-morrow).
7. The first three are also used to express *supposed possibility* (though dürfen only in the past subjunctive): das kann, dürfte,

man *g* wahr sein (this may be true). The other three can express *supposed necessity*; *müssen*, when the supposition rests on the thought of the *speaker*, and is a *natural* conclusion from given facts; *sollen*, when it rests on that of some *other* and indefinite person; *wollen*, when it rests on the assertion of the *subject*: er *m*u β das gethan haben (he must have done this [I must conclude so]); er *i*soll das gethan haben (he is said to have done this); er *w*ill das gethan haben (he asserts to have done this).

Können and *mögen* are sometimes used in the meaning given above for *dürfen*, thus, *you may go* may be rendered du *kannst*, *darfst* or *magst* gehen. *Müssen* is often used synonymously with *sollen*; thus we may say du *mußt* das nicht thun for du *sollst* das nicht thun, i. e. it is my (or somebody else's) demand, that you should not do this.)

8. We may then sum up the following as the different meanings of these verbs:

- können* — to be able, to know how to; *ich kann*, I can (I may);
- dürfen* — to be permitted, to have a right to; *ich darf*, I may;
- mögen* — to like, to be inclined; *ich mag*, I like to (I may);
- müssen* — to be compelled, to be forced; *ich muß*, I must, I have to;
- sollen* — to be obliged, to be in duty bound; *ich soll*, I shall, I am to; *ich sollte* (past subjunctive), I ought to;
- wollen* — to be willing, to wish, to intend, to be about to; *ich will*, I will, I want to, I am going to.

§ 51.

REGULAR VERBS.

The regular verbs are divided in two classes, one of them forming the **WEAK**, the other the **STRONG** conjugation. *)

The number of verbs belonging to the **weak** conjugation is nearly ten times as large as that of the **strong**. But the latter contains principally those verbs which are most commonly used in daily life.

*) The terms *strong* and *weak* (*stark* and *schwach*) applied to declension and conjugation were introduced by J. Grimm, and are now accepted by all rational and scientific grammarians. The reason for applying these terms was Grimm's observation, made in his researches concerning the history of the German grammar, that there were two decidedly different classes of declension as well as conjugation, the first class having *more power* (strength) to express by a variety of forms the different relations to be expressed by inflection, while the second class has *less power* to accomplish the same object. Hence the former class was called *strong*, the latter *weak*.

Weak Conjugation.

The verbs of this conjugation have the following characteristics:

1. They retain their radical vowel through all their forms unaltered: *sagen* (to say), *ich sage*, *du sagst*, *sagte*, *gesagt*.
2. They form the past tense by adding **te** or **ete** to the root: *sagen*, *ich sagte*, *reden* (to speak), *ich redete*.
3. In the past participle, besides prefixing the augment **ge** (§ 43, 4.), they add **t** or **et** to the root: *gesagt*, *geredet*.

The second and third person of the singular and the second of the plural in the present tense, as well as the whole of the past tense and the past participle, have the letter *e* before *st* or *t*, when euphony requires it, as in the verb *reden*: *du redest*, *er redet*, *ihr redet*, *ich redete*, *geredet*. This is necessary in verbs whose root ends in *b* or *t*, or in *m* or *n* preceded by another consonant, as *du redest*, *er wartet* (he waits), *ihr atmet* (you breathe), *ich rechnete* (I reckoned). Only when *m* or *n* are preceded by *h*, *l* or *r*, this is not necessary, as *du zähmst* (thou tamest), *er zerstampet* (he crushes), *ich wärmte* (I warmed), *ihr dehnt* (you stretch), *gewarnt* (warned).

Paradigm of the Weak Conjugation.

§ 52.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Infinitive.

Participle.

Pres. *malen*, *zu malen*, to paint Pres. *malend*, painting
 Past. *gemalt haben*, *gemalt zu* Past. *gemalt*, painted.
haben, to have painted.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich male, I paint
du malst, thou paintst
er malt, he paints
wir malen, we paint
ihr malt, you paint
sie malen, they paint.

Ich male, I paint *)
du malest, thou paint
er male, he paint
wir malen, we paint
ihr malet, you paint
sie malen, they paint.

PAST.

Ich malte, I painted
du maltest, thou paintedst
er malte, he painted
wir malten, we painted
ihr maltet, you painted
sie malten, they painted.

Like the indicative.

The compound form is:

Ich würde malen, I should paint
du würdest " thou wouldst "
 &c.

*) Compare § 48.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT PERFECT.

Ich habe gemalt, I have painted	Ich habe gemalt, I have painted
du hast " thou hast "	du habest " thou have "
er hat " he has "	er habe " he have "
wir haben " we have "	wir haben " we have "
ihr habt " you have "	ihr habet " you have "
sie haben " they have "	sie haben " they have "

PAST PERFECT.

Ich hatte gemalt, I had painted	Ich hätte gemalt, I had painted
du hättest " thou hadst "	du hättest " thou hadst "
er hatte " he had "	er hätte " he had "
wir hätten " we had "	wir hätten " we had "
ihr hättet " you had "	ihr hättet " you had "
sie hätten " they had "	sie hätten " they had "

NB. The *compound form of the Subjunctive* is :

Ich würde gemalt haben, I should, would, might have painted	
du würdest " " thou wouldst, mightst " "	

&c.

&c.

Indicative.

FUTURE.

Subjunctive.

Ich werde malen, I shall paint	Ich werde malen, I may paint
du wirst " thou wilt "	du werdest " thou mayst "
er wird " he will "	er werde " he may "
wir werden " we shall "	wir werden " we may "
ihr werdet " you will "	ihr werdet " you may "
sie werden " they will "	sie werden " they may "

FUTURE PERFECT.

(seldom used.)

Ich werde gemalt haben, I shall have painted	Ich werde gemalt haben, I may have painted
du wirst gemalt haben, thou wilt have painted.	du werdest gemalt haben, thou mayst have painted.

&c.

&c.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. male, paint	3d. p. male er	{ let him paint he ought to paint.
Plur. " malt, paint.	" malen sie	{ let them paint they ought to paint.

§ 53.

PASSIVE VOICE.

*Infinitive.**Participle.*

Pres. gemalt werden, gemalt zu
werden, to be painted

Pres. gemalt werdend, being
painted

Past. gemalt worden sein, ge-
malt worden zu sein, to
have been painted.

Past. gemalt worden, been pain-
ted.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Ich werde gemalt, I am being
painted

Ich werde gemalt, I be being
painted

du wirst gemalt, thou art being
painted

du werdest gemalt, thou be being
painted

er wird gemalt, he is being
painted

er werde gemalt, he be being
painted

wir werden gemalt, we are be-
ing painted

wir werden gemalt, we be being
painted

ihr werdet gemalt, you are be-
ing painted

ihr werdet gemalt, you be being
painted

sie werden gemalt, they are be-
ing painted.

sie werden gemalt, they be being
painted.

PAST.

Ich wurde gemalt, I was being
painted

Ich würde gemalt, I were being
painted

du wurdest gemalt, thou wast
being painted

du würdest gemalt, thou wert
being painted

er wurde gemalt, he was being
painted

er würde gemalt, he were being
painted

wir wurden gemalt, we were be-
ing painted

wir würden gemalt, we were be-
ing painted

ihr würdet gemalt, you were be-
ing painted

ihr würdet gemalt, you were be-
ing painted

sie wurden gemalt, they were
being painted.

sie würden gemalt, they were be-
ing painted.

NB. The *compound* form for the *Subjunctive* is :

Ich würde gemalt werden, I should be painted
du würdest " " thou wouldst be "

&c.

&c.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT PERFECT.

<i>Ich</i> bin gemalt worden, I have been painted	<i>Ich</i> sei gemalt worden, I have been painted
du bist gemalt worden, thou hast been painted.	du seiest gemalt worden, thou have been painted.
&c.	&c.

PAST PERFECT.

<i>Ich</i> war gemalt worden, I had been painted	<i>Ich</i> wäre gemalt worden, I had been painted
du warst gemalt worden, thou hadst been painted	du wärest gemalt worden, thou hadst been painted.
&c.	&c.

NB. The compound form for the *Subjunctive* is :

<i>Ich</i> würde gemalt worden sein, I should have been painted	
du würdest " " thou wouldst have " "	
&c.	&c.

Indicative.

FUTURE.

Subjunctive.

<i>Ich</i> werde gemalt werden, I shall be painted	<i>Ich</i> werde gemalt werden, I may be painted
du wirst gemalt werden, thou wilt be painted.	du werdest gemalt werden, thou mayst be painted.
&c.	&c.

FUTURE PERFECT.

(seldom used.)

<i>Indicative.</i> <i>Ich</i> werde gemalt worden sein, I shall have been painted	
du wirst gemalt worden sein, thou wilt have been painted.	
&c.	&c.

<i>Subjunctive.</i> <i>Ich</i> werde gemalt worden sein, I may have been painted	
du werdest gemalt worden sein, thou mayst have been painted.	
&c.	&c.

Imperative.

(hardly ever used.)

Sing. 2d. pers. werde gemalt, be painted	3d p. werde er gemalt, let him be painted
Plur. " werdet gemalt, be painted.	" werden sie gemalt, let them be painted.
&c.	&c.

§ 54.

Remarks.

1. The German language *never* uses the auxiliary *sein* for the formation of the passive voice. Nevertheless we often meet the verb *sein* in connection with the past participle of a transitive verb, as *er ist geſtraft* (he is punished). In all such cases the past participle has lost its verbal character and has assumed that of an adjective; in other words, it does not refer to any *action*, (which is always the case with the passive voice), but to a *condition* or *state* which is the consequence of an action: and the verb *sein* serves as genuine copula. The expression *er ist geſtraft* is given in the present tense and does not allude to time, act, manner or other circumstances of the punishment, but simply to the present condition of an individual that, at some previous time, has received punishment.

2. The phrase *das Buch wird gebunden* (the book is being bound), is only another form for the phrase *jemand bindet das Buch* (somebody is binding the book); the act of binding is spoken of, and as a present act, since *wird* is the present tense. But the phrase *das Buch ist gebunden* makes no allusion to the act of binding, but simply indicates a condition, a quality of the book; as a book may be either old or new, so it may be either bound or in pamphlet form. In the same way, *das Buch wurde gebunden* refers to the act of binding, and since *wurde* is the past tense, it expresses that the binding *was* going on, at the time spoken of, while *das Buch war gebunden*, speaks of a book which, at the time spoken of, *was* a bound book.

3. It is plain from the foregoing that a phrase like *ist gebunden* may sometimes be equivalent to *ist gebunden worden* (has been bound), and *war gebunden* equivalent to *war gebunden worden* (had been bound), since the state expressed by *ist gebunden* is the consequence of a previous act expressed by *ist gebunden worden*.

4. The form of expression *is being done*, which we used in the above example *the book is being bound*, is condemned by some, and defended by other English writers. An investigation of its propriety or impropriety would here be out of place. We used it for want of a better one. The fact is, that, as prominent English grammarians acknowledge, the English language in its present state, lacks a distinctive passive voice, and that the German has, in this regard, an advantage over it, as the above examples show. However objectionable the phrase *is being done* may be in practical use, still the scholar will do well to apply it here, in order to understand more fully the decided difference between expressions like *wird gebunden* and *ist gebunden*.

5. To decide whether the verb *to be* in an English sentence, if connected with the past participle of a transitive verb, is *to be*

translated by *sein* or *werden*, we have simply to change the passive to an active form of expression. If then the same tense as in the passive sentence answers in the active, we have actually the passive voice and require *werden*; if, however, the active sentence requires another tense than the passive, we must regard the past participle as an adjective and use *sein*. Instead of *he is often blamed by his teacher* we can say *his teacher often blames him*. Now, *as is blamed* and *blames* are both present tenses, the form is passive voice, and we translate *er wird oft von seinem Lehrer getadelt*. Thus *this house was sold yesterday* can be changed to *they sold this house yesterday*, where *was sold* as well as *sold* are past tenses, hence we translate, *dieses Haus wurde gestern verkauft*. But the sentence *this chair is broken* cannot correctly be changed to *somebody breaks this chair*, but must be *somebody broke* or *has broken the chair*, the past or perfect tense instead of the present, (for *is broken* is equivalent to *has been broken*). This shows that *broken* is here a qualifying adjective, and we must translate: *dieser Stuhl ist zerbrochen*. Thus, if the sentence *he was forsaken by his friends* is meant to say *his friends were forsaking him*, we have in both cases the past tense and therefore translate *er wurde von seinen Freunden verlassen*, but if it is meant to say *his friends had forsaken him*, we have past perfect for past tense and translate *er war von seinen Freunden verlassen*.

6. This decided difference in meaning between the auxiliaries *sein* and *werden* in connection with the past participle of a transitive verb takes place, however, in such verbs only, as express a concrete action, the consequences of which will, or may at least, be still perceptible, after the action has ceased, as in the examples given above. But there is no practical difference between our saying of a man, *er wird geschätzt* and *er ist geschätzt* (he is esteemed), for as soon as people cease to esteem him, he also ceases to be esteemed. This is the case with all verbs which express, not a concrete action, but a sentiment, as love, esteem, hatred, contempt etc.

§ 55.

Strong Conjugation.

The verbs of this conjugation have the following characteristics:

1. They form the different parts of the verb not only by terminations, but also by means of the "*Ablaut*", i. e. by changing the radical vowel to another pure vowel.
2. Their past tense has always a different vowel from that of the infinitive; the first person singular adds in the indicative nothing to the root (but in the subjunctive *e*): *singen* (to sing), *ich sang*, *ich sänge*; *fallen* (to fall), *ich fiel*, *ich fielen*; *fliegen* (to fly), *ich flog*, *ich flog*.

3. The past participle, besides prefixing the augment **ge** (v. § 43, 4.) adds **en** to the root and takes **a**) in some verbs again the radical vowel of the infinitive: *geben* (to give), *ich gab*, *gegeben*; *tragen* (to bear), *ich trug*, *getragen*; **b**) in some, the same vowel as in the past tense: *reiten* (to ride), *ich ritt*, *geritten*; *fliegen*, *ich flog*, *geflogen*; **c**) in some, a vowel differing from that of the infinitive as well as from that of the past tense: *singen*, *ich sang*, *gesungen*; *sterben* (to die), *ich starb*, *gestorben*.
4. Most verbs of this conjugation which have the radical vowel **e**, take in the second and third person singular of the present indicative, and in the second person singular of the imperative the Ablaut **i** or **ie**: *stechen* (to sting), *du stichst*, *er sticht*, *stich*; *sehen* (to see), *du siehst*, *er sieht*, *sieh*. The imperative singular of these verbs takes no termination: *gib*, *stich*. All other verbs (strong as well as weak) take the termination **e**: *schreibe* (write), *trage* (bear), which termination may however be dropped and indicated by an apostrophe as *schreib'*, *trag'*.
5. Most of those which have one of the vowels **a**, **o** or **u** as radical vowel, take the Umlaut in the second and third person singular of the present indicative: *schlagen* (to beat), *du schlägst*, *er schlägt*; *stoßen* (to thrust), *du stößest*, *er stößt*; *saufen* (to drink), *du säuffst*, *er säuft*.
Only two strong verbs have the radical vowel **o**, *stoßen* and *kommen* (to come). The forms *kommt* and *kommt* are more common than *kömmst* and *kömmt*. Only two strong verbs have the radical vowel **u**, *rufen* (to call) and *thun* (to do), neither of which takes the Umlaut.
6. All those which take in the past tense **a**, **o** or **u** as Ablaut, take the Umlaut in the subjunctive mood of the past tense: *ich gab* (I gave), *ich gäbe*; *ich flog* (I flew), *ich flöge*; *ich trug* (I bore), *ich trüge*.

§ 56.

Examples of the Strong Conjugation.

In § 57 a complete list is given of *all* the simple verbs of the strong conjugation, with their principal parts, arranged in classes and divisions. To show, how they are to be conjugated, we will here give, in one example from each class and division, those parts, in which they either must or may differ from the weak verbs, i. e. the present indicative, past indicative and subjunctive, imperative and past participle. The present participle and present subjunctive as well as all compound tenses are formed in the same way as in weak verbs. The plural of the past indicative as well as subjunctive retains the vowel of the singular.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

Class.	Division.	Sing.			Plur.		
		1st pers.	2d pers.	3d pers.	1st pers.	2d pers.	3d pers.
I.	1.	ich falle	du fällst	er fällt	wir fallen	ihr fallt	sie fallen
"	2.	grabe	gräbst	gräbt	graben	grabt	graben
II.	1.	gebe	giebst	giebt	geben	gebt	geben
"	2.	helfe	hilfst	hilft	helfen	helft	helfen
"	3.	hebe	hebst	hebt	heben	hebt	heben
III.	1.	liege	liegst	liegt	liegen	liegt	liegen
"	2.	finne	finnst	finnt	finnen	finnt	finnen
"	3.	binde	bindest	bindet	binden	bindet	binden
"	4.	biege	biegst	biegt	biegen	biegt	biegen
IV.	1.	greife	greiffst	greift	greifen	greift	greifen
"	2.	bleibe	bleibst	bleibt	bleiben	bleibt	bleiben
V.		schmöre	schwörst	schwört	schwören	schwört	schwören
		brenne	brennst	brennt	brennen	brennt	brennen
		gehe	gehst	geht	gehen	geht	gehen
		stehe	stehst	steht	stehen	steht	stehen
		thue	thust	thut	thun	thut	thun
		weiß	weißt	weiß	wissen	wisst	wissen.
		Irregular.					
		"					
		"					
		"					

Class.	Division.	PAST INDICATIVE.			PAST SUBJUNCTIVE.			IMPERATIVE.		PAST PARTICIPLE.
		Sing.			Sing.			Sing.		
		1st pers.	2d pers.	3d pers.	1st pers.	2d pers.	3d pers.	2d pers.		
I.	1.	ich	du	er	ich	du	er	fatle	gefallen	
"	2.	fiel	fielst	fiel	fielen	fielst	fielen	grabe	gegraben	
II.	1.	grub	grubst	grub	grube	grubest	grube	gieb	gegeben	
"	2.	gab	gabst	gab	gäbe	gäbest	gäbe	hülfe	geholfen	
"	3.	half	halfst	half	hälfe	hälfeft	hälfe	hebe	gehoben	
III.	1.	hob	hobft	hob	höbe	höbeft	höbe	liege	gelegen	
"	2.	lag	lagft	lag	läge	lägeft	läge	finne	gefunden	
"	3.	fann	fannft	fann	fänne	fänneft	fänne	binde	gebunden	
"	4.	band	bandft	band	bände	bändeft	bände	biege	gebogen	
IV.	1.	bog	bogft	bog	böge	bögeft	böge	greife	gegriffen	
"	2.	griff	griffft	griff	griffe	griffeft	griffe	bleibe	geblieben	
V.		blieb	bliebst	blieb	bliebe	bliebest	bliebe	schwöre	geschworen	
		schwur	schwurst	schwur	schwüre	schwürest	schwüre	brenne	gebrannt	
Irregular.		brannte	branntest	brannte	brennte	brenntest	brennte	gehe	gegangen	
"		ging	gingst	ging	ginge	gingest	ginge	fiehe	gefunden	
"		ftand	ftandft	ftand	ftände	ftändeft	ftände	thue	gethan	
"		that	thatft	that	thäte	thätet	thäte	wiffe	gewußt.	
"		wußte	wußteft	wußte	wüßte	wüßteft	wüßte			

§ 57.

Classification of Strong Verbs.

The strong verbs may be classified in different ways ; the most practical classification is that based upon the radical vowel of the infinitive.

Below the infinitive we give the second and third person singular of the present indicative and the second person singular of the imperative ; below the past indicative, the past subjunctive, if these parts change the radical vowel of the infinitive or of the past indicative. A dash (—) indicates, that the part marked by it is formed regularly without change of the vowel.

FIRST CLASS.

INFINITIVE *a*.1st DIVISION : Past T. *i* (ie), Past Part. *a*.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past T.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Blasen, to blow bläseſt, bläſt; —	blies	geblasen.
braten, to roast (intrans.) bräteſt (or —), brät ¹ (—); —	briet (or —)	gebraten.
fallen, to fall fällſt, fällt; —	fiel	gefallen.
fangen, to catch fängſt, fängt; —	fing	gefangen.
halten, to hold hältſt, hält; —	hielt	gehalten.
hängen, to hang (intrans.) hängſt, hängt; —	hing	gehängen.
laſſen, to let läßeſt (läßt), läßt; laß (—)	ließ	gelassen.
rathen, to advise rätſt, rät; —	rieth	gerathen.
ſchlafen, to sleep ſchläfeſt, ſchläft; —	ſchlief	geſchlafen.
*) ſtoßen, to push ſtoßſt, ſtößt; —	ſtieß	geſtoßen.
* rufen, to call —; —; —	rief	gerufen.
* hauen, to hew —; —; —	hieb (haute)	gehauen.
* laufen, to run läufeſt, läuſt; —	lief	gelaufen.

1 The verbs *braten*, *halten*, *rathen*, *gellen*, *ſchelten*, *ſechten* and *ſiechten*, whose root terminates in *t*, do not add another *t* in the third person.

*) Verbs marked * differ slightly from the verbs among which they are classed.

2d DIVISION : Past T. **u**, Past Part. **a**.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past T.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Bäcken, to bake (intrans.) bäckst, bäckt; —	but,	gebäcken.
fahren, to drive (in a carriage) fährt, fährt; —	fuhr,	gefahren.
graben, to dig gräbst, gräbt; —	grub,	gegraben.
laden, to load lädst (—), lädt (—); —	lud (—), läde (—)	geladen.
schaffen, to create ²) —, —; —	schuf,	geschaffen.
schlagen, to strike schlägst, schlägt; —	schlug,	geschlagen.
tragen, to bear trägst, trägt; —	trug,	getragen.
wachsen, to grow wächst, wächst; —	wuchs,	gewachsen.
waschen, to wash wäschst, wäscht; —	wusch,	gewaschen. ³)
	wüsch	

SECOND CLASS.

INFINITIVE **e**.1st DIVISION : Past T. **a**, Past Part. **e**.

Essen, to eat (speaking of man) isst, ißt; iß	aß,	* gegessen.
fressen, to eat (speak of animals) frisst, frisst; friß	fraß,	gefressen.
geben, to give gibst, giebt; gib	gab,	gegeben.
genesen, to recover —, —; —	genas,	genesen.
geschehen, to happen (impers.v.) geschieht;	geschah,	geschehen.
lesen, to read liest, liest; lies	las,	gelesen.
messen, to measure mißt, mißt; miß	maß,	gemessen.
sehen, to see siehst, sieht; sieh (siehe)	sah,	gesehen.
treten, to tread trittst, tritt; tritt	trat,	getreten.
vergessen, to forget vergisst, vergiß; vergiß	vergaß,	vergessen.
	vergäße	

2) Schaffen (to work) forms all its parts according to the weak conjugation.

3) The verbs mahlen (to grind (corn)), salzen (to salt) and spalten (to split) form the past participle gemahlen, gesalzen, gespalten, but all the other parts by the weak conjugation. Sometimes gesalzen is used as past part. of salzen (to fold).

The verb fragen (to ask) is weak, the past tense frug being improper according to Grimm.

2d DIVISION: Past T. **a**, Past Part **o**.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past T.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Befehlen, to command befehlſt, befehlſt; befehlſt	befahl, befähle (beföhle)	beföhlen.
bergen, to hide birgſt, birgt; birg	barg, bärge	geborgen.
berſten, to burst —, —, (birſt); birſt	barſt (borſt), bärſte (börſte)	geborſten.
brechen, to break brichſt, bricht; brich	brach, bräche	gebrochen.
empfehlen, to recommend empfehlſt, empfehleſt; empfehleſt	empfehl, empfähle (empföhle)	empfohlen.
erſchrecken, to be frightened erſchrückſt, erſchrückt; erſchrückt	erſchrack, erſchrücke	erſchrocken.
gelten, to be worth giltſt, gilt; —	galt, gälte	gegolten.
helfen, to help hilffſt, hilft; hilf	half, hälfe (hülfe)	geholfen.
nehmen, to take nimmeſt, nimmſt; nimm	nahm, nähme	genommen.
ſchelten, to scold ſchiltſt, ſchilt; ſchilt	ſchalt, ſchälte (ſchölte)	geſcholten.
ſprechen, to speak ſprechtſt, ſpricht; ſprecht	ſprach, ſpräche	geſprochen.
ſtechen, to sting ſtickſt, ſtickt; ſtick	ſtach, ſtäche	geſtochen ⁴).
ſtehlen, to steal ſtehlſt, ſtehlſt; ſtehlſt	ſtahl, ſtähle (ſtöhle)	geſtohlen.
ſterben, to die ſtirbſt, ſtirbt; ſtirb	ſtarb, ſtärbe (ſtörbe)	geſtorben.
treffen, to hit triiffſt, triiffſt; triiff	traf, träfe	getroffen.
verderben, to spoil verderbſt, verderbt; verderbt	verdarb, verdürbe (verdürbe)	verdorben.
werben, to woo wirbſt, wirbt; wirb	warb, wärbe (würbe)	geworben.
* werden, to become wirſt, wird; —	ward (wurde) ⁵ , würbe	geworden.
werfen, to throw wirffſt, wirft; wirf	warf, wärfe (würfe)	geworfen.
* gebären, to bear (child) gebierſt (—), gebiert (—); gebier (—)	gebar, gebäre	geboren.

3d DIVISION: Past T. **o**, Past Part. **o**.

Bewegen, to induce ⁶) —, —; —	bewog, bewöge	bewogen.
heben, to lift —, —; —	hob (hub), höbe (hübe)	gehoben.

⁴) The verb *ſteden* (to stick) is weak, and forms like *ſtickſt* or *ſtad* are provincial (Low German).

⁵) The form *ward* is used in poetical and elegant style, but only in the singular.

⁶) *Bewegen* (to move [physically]), and *pflegen* (to attend to, to nurse), follow the weak conjugation.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past T.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
pflegen, to be in the habit of ⁶⁾	pflog (—), pflogte (—)	gepflogen.
weben, to weave	wob (—), wobte (—)	gewoben (—).
dröſchen, to thrash dröſcheſt, dröſcht; dröſch	dröſch (draſch, —), dröſchte (bräſche, —)	gedröſchen.
fechten, to fight ſechtſt (—), ſecht (—); ſecht (—)	focht, ſocht	gefochten.
ſlechten, to plait ſlechtſt (—), ſlecht (—); ſlecht (—)	ſlocht, ſlochte	geſlochten.
melfen, to milk —(milſt), —(milſt); —(milſt)	molſ (—), molſte (—)	gemolſen.
quellen, to spring forth quellſt, quellſt; quell	quoll, quollte	gequollen.
ſcheren, to shear —(ſchierſt), —(ſchierſt); —(ſchierſt)	ſchor, ſchore	geſchoren.
ſchmelzen, to melt (intrans.) ſchmelzeſt, ſchmelzt; ſchmilz	ſchmolz, ſchmolze	geſchmolzen.
ſchwellen, to swell (intrans.) ſchwellſt, ſchwilt; ſchwill	ſchwoll, ſchwollte	geſchwollen ⁷⁾ .

THIRD CLASS.

INFINITIVE i (ie).

1st DIVISION: Past T. a, Past P. e.

Bitten, to beg	bat, bät	gebeten.
liegen, to lie (repose)	lag, läge	gelegen.
* ſißen, to sit	ſaß, ſäße	geſeſſen.

2d DIVISION: Past T. a, Past Part. o.

Beginnen, to begin	begann, begänne (begönne)	begonnen.
gewinnen, to win	gewann, gewänne (gewönne)	gewonnen.
rinnen, to flow	rann, ränne (rönne)	geronnen.
ſchwimmen, to swim	ſchwamm, ſchwämme (ſchwömme)	geſchwommen.
ſinnen, to reflect	ſann, ſänne (ſönne)	geſonnen.
ſpinnen, to spin	ſpann, ſpänne (ſpönne)	geſponnen.
* kommen, to come	kam, käme	gekommen.

6) See foot-note on p. 64.

7) The verbs beſommen (to oppress) and verheſſen (to conceal), are weak, the forms beſommen and unverheſſen being now used only as true adjectives.

3d DIVISION : Past T. **a**, Past Part. **u**.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past T.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Binden, to bind	band,	gebunden.
bringen, to urge	brang, <small>bänge</small>	gebrungen.
finden, to find	fand, <small>bränge</small>	gefunden.
gelingen, to succeed (impers.)	gelaug, <small>fände</small>	gelingen.
klängen, to sound	klang, <small>gelaug</small>	geklungen.
ringen, to wring	rang, <small>klänge</small>	gerungen.
schlingen, to wind	schlang, <small>ränge</small>	geschlungen.
schwinden, to decrease	schwand, <small>schlänge</small>	geschwunden.
schwingen, to swing	schwang, <small>schwände</small>	geschwungen.
singen, to sing	sang, <small>schwänge</small>	gesungen.
sinken, to sink	sank, <small>sänge</small>	gesunken.
springen, to spring	sprang, <small>sänke</small>	gesprungen.
stinken, to stink	stank, <small>spränge</small>	gestunken.
trinken, to drink	trank, <small>stänke</small>	getrunken.
winden, to wind	wand, <small>tränke</small>	gewunden.
zwingen, to force	zwang, <small>wände</small>	gezwungen.
*dingen, to hire (as a servant)	—	gedungen.
*schinden, to flay	schund, <small>zwänge</small>	geschunden.
	<small>schände</small>	

4th DIVISION : Past T. **o**, Past Part. **o**.

Glommen, to glimmer	glomm,	geglommen.
klommen, to climb	klomm, <small>glömm</small>	geklommen.
biegen, to bend	bog, <small>klömm</small>	gebogen.
bieten, to bid	bot, <small>böge</small>	geboten.
fliegen, to fly	flog, <small>böte</small>	geflogen.
	<small>föge</small>	

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past T</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
fliehen, to flee —, —; —	floß,	geflohen.
fließen, to flow —, —; —	floß, flöbe	geflossen.
frieren, to freeze —, —; —	fror, fröbe	gefroren.
genießen, to enjoy —, —; —	genoss, genöbte	genossen.
gießen, to pour —, —; —	goß, göbte	gegossen.
kriechen, to creep —, —; —	kroch, kröbe	getrochen.
riechen, to smell —, —; —	roch, röbe	gerochen.
schieben, to shove —, —; —	schoß, schöbe	geschoben.
schießen, to shoot —, —; —	schoß, schöbte	geschossen.
schließen, to close —, —; —	schloß, schlöbte	geschlossen.
schmieben, to breathe —, —; —	schmoch, schmöbe	geschmoben.
sprossen, to sprout —, —; —	sproß, sproßte	gesprossen.
sieden, to boil —, —; —	sott, sötte	gesotten.
stieben, to scatter —, —; —	stob, stöbe	gestoben.
triefen, to drip —, —; —	troff, (—) tröbte (—)	getroffen (—).
verdrießen, to vex —, —; —	verdroß, verdröbte	verdroffen.
verlieren, to lose —, —; —	verlor, verlor	verloren.
wiegen, to weigh ⁸) —, —; —	wog, wöge	gewogen.
*ziehen, to draw —, —; —	zog, zöge	gezogen.
*saufen, to drink (speaking of animals) —, —; —	söff, söbte	gesoffen.
*saugen, to suck —, —; —	sog, söge	gesogen. ⁹)

FOURTH CLASS.

INFINITIVE *ei*.1st DIVISION: Past T. *i*, Past Part. *i*.

Befleissen (sich), to apply one's self, (reflex. v.)

bessiß

bessissen.

⁸) wiegen (to rock), follows the weak conjugation.⁹) schmauchen (to snort), and schrauben (to screw) are better inflected as weak verbs, than with an *o* in the past tense and participle. Verwirren (to confuse) is a weak verb, the form verworren being only used as an adjective.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past T.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
beißen, to bite	biß	gebissen.
bleichen, to lose color	blieh	geblichen.
gleichen, to resemble	glich	geglichen.
gleiten, to slide	glitt	geglichen.
greifen, to seize	griff	gegriffen.
knicken, to pinch	kniff (—)	getniffen (—).
leiden, to suffer	litt	gelitten.
pfeifen, to whistle	pfiß	gepiffen.
reißen, to tear	riß	gerissen.
reiten, to ride (on horse back)	ritt	geritten.
schleichen, to crawl	schlich	geschlichen.
schleifen, to grind (a knife) ¹⁰	schliff	geschliffen.
schleifen, to slit	schliß	geschliffen.
schmeißen, to sling	schmiß	geschmissen.
schneiden, to cut	schnitt	geschnitten.
schreiten, to stride	schritt	geschritten.
spleißen, to split	spliß	gespliffen.
streichen, to stroke	strich	gestrichen.
streiten, to combat	stritt	gestritten.
weichen, to yield	wich	gewichen.

2d DIVISION: Past T. *ie*, Past Part. *ie*.

Bleiben, to remain	blieb	geblieben.
gedeihen, to prosper	gedieh	gediehen.
leihen, to lend	lieh	geliehen.
meiden, to avoid	mied	gemieden.
preisen, to praise	pries	gepriesen.
reiben, to rub	rieb	gerieben.
scheiden, to part	schied	geschieden.
scheinen, to seem, to shine	schien	geschienen.
schreiben, to write	schrieb	geschrieben.
schreien, to cry	schrie	geschrien.
schweigen, to be silent	schwieg	geschwiegen.
speien, to spit	spie	gespieen.
steigen, to rise	stieg	gestiegen.
treiben, to drive	trieb	getrieben.
weisen, to show	wies	gewiesen.
zeihen, to accuse	zieh	geziehen.
*heißen, to call (or be called)	hieß	geheißen.

¹⁰ schleifen (to drag) follows the weak conjugation.

FIFTH CLASS.

INFINITIVE *ā, ō, ū.*Past T. *o*, Past Part. *o*.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past T.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Gähren, to ferment —, —; —	gohr (—), göhrre (—)	gegohren.
schwären, to foster —, —; —	schwör, schwörrre	geschworen.
löschen ¹¹⁾ , to be extinguished löscht (—), lösch (—); lösch (—)	lofch, löfche	gelöfchen.
schwören, to swear —, —; —	schwör (schwörrre), schwörrre (schwörrre)	geschworen.
erfüren, to choose —, —; —	erfor, erförrre	erfören.
lügen, to lie (to tell a falsehood) —, —; —	log, löge	gelogen.
trügen, to deceive —, —; —	trog, tröge	getrogen.
*erschallen, to resound —, —; —	erscholl (—), erschölle (—)	erschollen (—). 12)

§ 58.

Remarks.

1. COMPOUND VERBS are inflected like the simple verbs from which they are formed. Thus *betragen* (to amount to) forms *betragst*, *betrug*, p. p. *betragen*, like *tragen*; *vernehmen* (to hear), forms *vernimmst*, *vernahm*, *vernommen*, like *nehmen*, &c.

2. Some verbs have in the 2d and 3d person singular of the present indicative and in the second person singular of the imperative, besides the regular form (in *ic*) an obsolete form in *en* which is now used only in poetry; thus *bieten* has besides *bietest*, *bietet*, *biete* the forms *beutst*, *beut*, *beut*; *fliehen* besides *fliehst*, &c., the forms *fluchst*, *fluchst*, *fluch*. The following verbs of the Third Class, 4th Division, have this peculiarity: *fliegen*, *fliehen*, *fließen*, *gessen*, *triefen*, *schließen*, *spießen*, *triefen*, *verbrießen* and *ziehen*.

3. Some verbs are inflected by the *strong* conjugation, when their meaning is *intransitive*, but by the *weak*, when it is *transitive*. Thus the following verbs are weak when transitive: *braten*, *baden*, *erschreden*, *quellen* (to soak), *schmelzen*, *schwellen*, *bleichen* (to bleach), *weichen* (to soften), *schweißen*, *löschen*. The verb *verberben* is strong, even in the transitive meaning *to spoil*, but weak in the meaning *to corrupt*.

4. From some strong (mostly intransitive) verbs certain *factive* verbs are formed, i. e. verbs expressing, *to cause* the act indicated by the strong verb. This is done by a change of the radical vowel (by *Umlaut* or *Ablaut*); and these derived verbs are *weak*. They are: *fallen* (to fell), *hängen* (to suspend), *legen* (to lay), *setzen* (to set), *schwemmen* (to take [horses, &c.] into the water), *senken* (to sink), *springen* (to make spring), *tränken* (to water [horses, &c.]), *säugen* (to suckle).

11) More common than the simple verb are the compounds *erlöschen*, *verlöschen*, *auflöschen*, all having the same meaning and formations as the simple verb.

12) *rächen* (to revenge, wreak) is a weak verb; the forms *roch* and *gerochen* are obsolete.

§ 59.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are a few verbs which belong neither to the weak nor to the strong conjugation and are therefore irregular.

1. The following verbs combine the characteristic of the strong conjugation, of changing the radical vowel, with that of the weak, of terminating the imperfect in *te* and the past participle in *t*, and thus form a *Mixed Conjugation* :

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Ind.</i>	<i>Past Subj.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
brennen, to burn	brannte	brennte	gebrannt.
kennen, to know	kante	kante	gekannt.
nennen, to name	nannte	nennte	genannt.
rennen, to run	rannte	rennte	gerannt.
senden, to send	sandte	sendete	gesandt.
wenden, to turn	wandte	wendete	gewandt.
bringen, to bring	brachte	brächte	gebracht.
denken, to think	dachte	dächte	gedacht.

Note. *Senden* and *wenden* are also inflected as weak verbs.

2. The *auxiliaries of mood* may likewise be said to belong to the mixed conjugation. Their full inflection is given in § 49.

3. The irregularities of the *auxiliaries of tense* are shown in their full inflection in §§ 45, 46, 47.

4. The following verbs are entirely anomalous :

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Ind.</i>	<i>Past Subj.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
gehen, to go	ging	ginge	gegangen.
stehen, to stand	stand (stund)	stände (stünde)	gestanden.
thun, to do	that	thäte	gethan.
wissen, to know	wußte	wüßte	gewußt.

The verb *wissen* resembles in its conjugation the auxiliaries of mood ; its present indicative is *ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß, wir wissen, ihr wißt (wißt), sie wissen*.

Note. To distinguish the use of *kennen* and *wissen*, observe : **kennen** means *to be acquainted with* and has as object either a noun or pronoun, person or thing, as *ich kenne ihn* (I know him), *ich kenne dieses Buch* (I know this book) ; **wissen** means *to have a knowledge of* and has as object a fact expressed in a sentence, as *ich weiß, daß er krank ist* (I know that he is sick), *ich weiß, was dieses Buch kostet* (I know what this book costs). An ex-

pression like *ich weiß das Haus* (I know the house), is not in contradiction to this, for it is an elliptic sentence and merely signifies *I know where the house is*.

§ 60.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Compound verbs are either SEPARABLE or INSEPARABLE.

1. SEPARABLE verbs (which always have the main accent on the prefix) separate their prefix from the simple verb in the simple finite forms, i. e. in the Indicative and Subjunctive of the PRESENT and PAST tenses and in the IMPERATIVE. Thus *ausgehen* (to go out), forms *ich gehe aus*, *ich ging aus*, *gehe aus!* In the infinitives and the participles the component parts are *never* separated, but the augment **ge** of the past participle and the preposition **zu**, when used in the infinitive, are inserted between the prefix and the simple verb: *ausgehen*, *ausgehend*, *ausgegangen*, *auszugehen*.

2. INSEPARABLE verbs never separate the prefix from the simple verb. Thus *umgeben* (to surround), forms *ich umgebe*, *ich umgab*, *umgieb!* The preposition **zu**, when used with the infinitive, stands separate from it: *zu umgeben*. The augment **ge** is used and prefixed to the whole compound, when the main accent lies on the prefix, as *handhaben* (to handle), *gehandhabt*; but when the prefix is unaccented, no augment is used, as *umgeben*, past part. *umgeben*, *vergehen* (to pass away), p. p. *vergangen*.

3. To ascertain whether a compound verb is separable or not, the following rules are to be observed:

a. If the prefix is a NOUN or ADJECTIVE, the verb is INSEPARABLE (with some exceptions like *großtun* (to boast), *fehl(s)agen* (to fail), &c., (not often used) and, since the main accent lies on the prefix, the augment **ge** is used, as *wahr(s)agen* (to tell fortunes), *ich wahr(s)age*, *ich wahr(s)agte*, *ich habe gewahr(s)agt*; so *handhaben*, *rechtfertigen* (to justify), *lieb(s)en* (to caress); &c.

b. If the prefix is a PARTICLE (§ 82.), the accent determines the separability or inseparability. If the main *accent* lies on the *prefix*, the compound is *separable*; but if the *prefix* is *unaccented*, it is *inseparable* (comp. p. 38, b.); hence:

- 1) SEPARABLE are verbs compounded with *ab*, *an*, *auf*, *aus*, *bei*, *dar*, *ein*, *empor*, *fort*, *heim*, *her*, *hin*, (and their compounds *herab*, *hinauf*, *einher*, *umhin*, &c.), *loß*, *mit*, *nach*, *nieder*, *ob*, *vor*, *weg*, *zu*, *zurück*, *zusammen*.
- 2) INSEPARABLE are those with the prefixed syllables *be*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *ge*, *ver*, *zer*, *miß*, those with the preposition *wider*, and the verb *offenbaren* (to reveal), none of which

takes the augment *ge* (except *miß* in a few verbs). Thus we have *beschreiben* (to describe), *ich beschreibe*, *ich beschrieb*, *ich habe beschrieben*, *zu beschreiben*, imper. *beschreibe*; *ertragen* (to endure), *ich ertrage*, *ich ertrug*, *ich habe ertragen*, *zu ertragen*, imper. *ertrage*, &c.

- 3) Sometimes *separable*, sometimes *inseparable* are those compounded with the prepositions *durch*, *hinter*, *über*, *um*, *unter* and the adverbs *voll* and *wieder*. Such verbs are separable if the main accent lies on the prefix, but inseparable if this is unaccented. Generally — though not always — these prefixes are accented and separable when the meaning of the verb is literal, but unaccented and inseparable when it is figurative.

Examples.

Separable.

durchdringen: *ich bringe durch*, I penetrate (through a crowd, bushes, &c.); *ich bin durchgedrungen*.

hinterbringen: *bringe den Stuhl hinter*, bring the chair back here; *ich habe ihn hintergebracht*.

übergehen: *er ging zum Feinde über*, he deserted to the enemy; *er ist übergegangen*.

übersetzen: *die Feinde setzen über*, the enemy is crossing (the river, or the lake); *sie sind übergesetzt*.

vollgießen: *gieße das Glas voll*, fill the tumbler; *er hat es vollgegossen*.

wiederholen: *ich hole das Buch wieder*, I fetch the book again; *ich wünschte es wiederzuholen*.*)

Inseparable.

durchdringen: *der Schmerz durchdringt ihn*, the pain pierces him; *ich bin von seiner Güte durchdrungen*, I am overcome by his kindness.

hinterbringen: *ich hinterbrachte ihm die Nachricht*, I informed him of the news; *ich habe sie ihm hinterbracht*.

übergehen: *ich übergehe diesen Gegenstand*, I pass over this subject; *ich habe ihn übergegangen*.

übersetzen: *ich übersetze dieses Buch*, I translate this book; *ich habe es übersetzt*.

vollziehen: *er vollzog den Beschluß*, he executed the decision; *er hat ihn vollzogen*.

wiederholen: *wiederhole das*, repeat that; *ich wünsche, es zu wiederholen*.

* This is not generally treated as a compound verb, but *wieder* often kept separate, as an adverb, even in the infinitive: *wieder holen*.

1. If a verb has two prefixes and the first is a separable one, it retains its separable character. Thus *anvertrauen* (to confide) forms *ich vertraue an*, but the augment *ge* is not used on account of *ver*: *ich habe anvertraut*. If, however, the first prefix is an inseparable one, the whole compound is inseparable; thus *verabscheuen* (to abhor) forms *ich verabscheue*, *p. p. verabscheut*.
2. Why a separable prefix is not separated in a dependent sentence, as *Der Brief, welchen ich abschreibe* (the letter, which I copy), will be explained in § 109.

§ 61.

Paradigm of an Inseparable Verb.

*Infinitive.**Participle.*

Pres. <i>unternehmen, zu unternehmen, to undertake</i>	Pres. <i>unternehmend, undertaking</i>
Past. <i>unternommen haben, unternommen zu haben, to have undertaken.</i>	Past. <i>unternommen, undertaken.</i>

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

<i>Ich unternehme, I undertake</i>	<i>Ich unternehme, I undertake</i>
<i>du unternimmst, thou undertakest</i>	<i>du unternimmst, thou undertakest</i>
<i>er unternimmt, he undertakes</i>	<i>er unternehme, he undertake</i>
<i>wir unternehmen, we undertake</i>	<i>wir unternehmen, we undertake</i>
<i>ihr unternehmt, you undertake</i>	<i>ihr unternehmet, you undertake</i>
<i>sie unternehmen, they undertake.</i>	<i>sie unternehmen, they undertake.</i>

PAST.

<i>Ich unternahm, I undertook</i>	<i>Ich unternähme, I should undertake</i>
<i>du unternahmst, thou undertookst</i>	<i>du unternähmest, thou wouldst undertake</i>
<i>er unternahm, he undertook</i>	<i>er unternähme, he would undertake</i>
<i>wir unternahmen, we undertook</i>	<i>wir unternähmen, we should undertake</i>
<i>ihr unternahmt, you undertook</i>	<i>ihr unternähmet, you would undertake</i>
<i>sie unternahmen, they undertook.</i>	<i>sie unternähmen, they would undertake.</i>

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. unternimm, un-	3d pers. unternehme er, let him
dertake	undertake
Plur. " unternimmt, un-	" unternehmen sie, let them
dertake.	undertake.

The *compound tenses* are formed as in simple verbs : present perfect tense ich habe unternommen, future tense ich werde unternehmen, &c.

§ 62.

Paradigm of a Separable Verb.*Infinitive.**Participle.*

Pres. anfangen, anzufangen, to commence	Pres. anfangend, commencing
Past. angefangen haben, ange- fangen zu haben, to have commenced.	Past. angefangen, commenced.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Ich fange an, I commence	Ich fange an, I commence
du fängst an, thou commencest	du fängest an, thou commence
er fängt an, he commences	er fange an, he commence
wir fangen an, we commence	wir fangen an, we commence
ihr fangt an, you commence	ihr fanget an, you commence
sie fangen an, they commence.	sie fangen an, they commence.

PAST.

Ich fing an, I commenced	Ich finge an, I should commence
du fingst an, thou commencedst	du fingest an, thou wouldst "
er fing an, he commenced	er finge an, he would "
wir fingen an, we commenced	wir fingen an, we should "
ihr fingt an, you commenced	ihr finget an, you would "
sie fingen an, they commenced.	sie fingen an, they would "

Imperative.

Sing. 2d p. fange an, commence	3d p. fange er an, he ought to commence
Plur. " fangt an, commence.	" fangen sie an, they ought to commence.

The *compound tenses* are formed as in simple verbs : Present perfect ich habe angefangen, future tense ich werde anfangen, &c.

§ 63.

REFLEXIVE VERBS.

These add to the regular conjugation of the verb the *accusative* (or sometimes *dative*) of the personal pronoun. The reflexive pronoun of the third person of the Dative and the Accusative in both numbers and all genders, is **sich**.

Paradigm.

*Infinitive.**Participle.*

Pres. sich schämen, sich zu schämen, to be ashamed	Pres. sich schämend, being ashamed
Past. sich geschämt haben, sich geschämt zu haben, to have been ashamed.	Past. geschämt, (ashamed).

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Ich schäme mich, I am ashamed	Ich schäme mich, I be ashamed
du schämst dich, thou art “	du schämest dich, thou be “
er schämt sich, he is “	er schäme sich, he be “
wir schämen uns, we are “	wir schämen uns, we be “
ihr schämt euch, you are “	ihr schämet euch, you be “
sie schämen sich, they are “	sie schämen sich, they be “

PAST.

Ich schämte mich, I was ashamed	Like the indicative.
du schämtest dich, thou wast “	The compound form is :
er schämte sich, he was “	ich würde mich schämen, I should be ashamed, &c.
wir schämten uns, we were “	
ihr schämtet euch, you were “	
sie schämten sich, they were “	

PRESENT PERFECT.

Ich habe mich geschämt, I have been ashamed	Ich habe mich geschämt
du hast dich geschämt, thou hast been ashamed	du habest dich “
er hat sich geschämt, he has been ashamed	er habe sich “
wir haben uns geschämt, we have been ashamed	wir haben uns “
ihr habt euch geschämt, you have been ashamed	ihr habet euch “
sie haben sich geschämt, they have been ashamed	sie haben sich “

Indicative.

PAST PERFECT.

Subjunctive.

Ich hatte mich geschämt, I had been ashamed	Ich hätte mich geschämt
du hättest dich geschämt, thou hadst been ashamed	du hättest dich " "
er hatte sich geschämt, he had been ashamed	er hätte sich " "
wir hatten uns geschämt, we had been ashamed	wir hätten uns " "
ihr hättet euch geschämt, you had been ashamed	ihr hättet euch " "
sie hatten sich geschämt, they had been ashamed.	sie hätten sich " "

The compound form of the *Subjunctive* is :

Ich würde mich geschämt haben, I should have been ashamed	
du würdest dich " " thou wouldst " " "	
&c. " " &c.	

Indicative.

FUTURE.

Subjunctive.

Ich werde mich schämen, I shall be ashamed	Ich werde mich schämen, I may be ashamed
du wirst dich schämen, thou wilt be ashamed	du werdest dich schämen, thou mayst be ashamed
er wird sich schämen, he will be ashamed	er werde sich schämen, he may be ashamed
wir werden uns schämen, we shall be ashamed	wir werden uns schämen, we may be ashamed
ihr werdet euch schämen, you will be ashamed	ihr werdet euch schämen, you may be ashamed
sie werden sich schämen, they will be ashamed.	sie werden sich schämen, they may be ashamed.

FUTURE PERFECT.

(seldom used.)

Ich werde mich geschämt haben, I shall have been ashamed.	
&c.	

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. schäme dich, be ashamed	3d pers. schäme er sich, he ought to be ashamed
Plur. " schämt euch, be ashamed.	" schämen sie sich, they ought to be ashamed.

§ 64.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are such as are used only in the 3d person singular with the pronoun *es*, whereby a verbal act or state is expressed, but no special subject indicated.

A. GENUINE IMPERSONAL verbs which can only be used in this way, are those which express phenomena of nature, as *es regnet* (it rains), *es schneit* (it snows), *es hagelt* (it hails), *es blizt* (it lightens), *es donnert* (it thunders), *es thaut* (it thaws), *es friert* (it freezes).

Paradigm.

*Infinitive.**Participle.*

Pres. regnen, zu regnen, to rain	Pres. regnend, raining
Past. geregnet haben, geregnet zu haben, to have rained.	Past. geregnet, rained.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Es regnet, it rains.*Es* regne, it rain.

PAST.

Es regnete, it rained.*Es* regnete, it would rain.

NB. *Comp. form*: *es würde regnen*.

PRESENT PERFECT.

<i>Es</i> hat geregnet, it has rained.	<i>Es</i> habe geregnet, it have rained.
--	--

PAST PERFECT.

<i>Es</i> hatte geregnet, it had rained.	<i>Es</i> hätte geregnet, it would have rained.
--	---

NB. *Comp. form*: *es würde geregnet haben*.

FUTURE.

<i>Es</i> wird regnen, it will rain.	<i>Es</i> werde regnen, it may rain.
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

FUTURE PERFECT.*)

<i>Es</i> wird geregnet haben, it will have rained.	<i>Es</i> werde geregnet haben, it may have rained.
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Imperative.)**Es* regne, let it rain.

*) The future perfect is seldom and the imperative hardly ever used.

Note. All the verbs of this class belong to the weak conjugation except **frieren** which belongs to the strong, 3d class, 4th division.

B. Some verbs, USUALLY PERSONAL, are used impersonally in certain connections and meanings. Such are:

1. Verbs used without a logical subject, though this is either understood or receives grammatically another position, as *es schlägt sechs* (it [i. e. the clock] strikes six); *es fehlt an Geld* (money is wanting); *es geht mir gut* (I am well); *es giebt hier keine Löwen* (there are no lions here).
2. Certain intransitive verbs used impersonally in the passive voice, whereby merely a fact is stated without naming the subject, as *es wird getanzt* (there is some dancing), *es wurde gespielt* (they were playing), *es wurde viel gesprochen und gelacht* (there was much talking and laughing).
3. Certain intransitive verbs are used reflexively and impersonally, to make the statement general, as *es fährt sich gut in diesem Wagen* (the riding in this carriage is good), *es wohnt sich hier angenehm* (it is pleasant to live here).
4. Certain verbs are used impersonally with a personal object, either in the accusative or dative, as *es hungert mich* (I am hungry), *es durstete ihn* (he was thirsty), *es wird dich frieren* (you will feel cold); *es schwindelte mir* (I felt dizzy), *es graut ihm* (he shudders).

§ 65.

Verbs conjugated with *sein*.

It has been stated (§ 44) that some intransitive verbs form their compound (perfect) tenses with the auxiliary **sein**. For such we have the following

Paradigm.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Pres. kommen, zu kommen, to come	Pres. kommend, coming
Past. gekommen sein, gekommen zu sein, to have come.	Past. gekommen, come.

Indicative.

Ich komme, I come
 du kommst, thou comest
 er kommt, he comes
 wir kommen, we come
 ihr kommt, you come
 sie kommen, they come.

PRESENT.

Ich komme, I come
 du kommest, thou come
 er komme, he come
 wir kommen, we come
 ihr kommet, you come
 sie kommen, they come.

PAST.

Ich kam, I came
 du kamst, thou camest
 er kam, he came

Ich käme, I should come
 du kämest, thou wouldst "
 er käme, he would "

Indicative.

wir kamen, we came
ihr kamt, you "
sie kamen, they "

Subjunctive.

wir kämen, we should come
ihr kämet, you would "
sie kämen, they would "

NB. *Compound form* : ich
würde kommen, &c.

PRESENT PERFECT.

Ich bin gekommen, I have come	Ich sei gekommen, I have come
du bist " thou hast "	du seiest " thou have "
er ist " he has "	er sei " he have "
wir sind " we have "	wir seien " we have "
ihr seid " you have "	ihr seiet " you have "
sie sind " they have "	sie seien " they have "

PAST PERFECT.

Ich war gekommen, I had come	Ich wäre gekommen, I had come
du warst " thou hadst "	du wärest " thou hadst "
er war " he had "	er wäre " he had "
wir waren " we had "	wir wären " we had "
ihr wart " you had "	ihr wäret " you had "
sie waren " they had "	sie wären " they had "

NB. *Compound form of the Subjunctive* :

Ich würde gekommen sein, I should have come	
du würdest " " thou wouldst have come	
etc.	etc.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

FUTURE.

Ich werde kommen, I shall come	Ich werde kommen, I may come
du wirst " thou wilt "	du werdest " thou mayst "
etc.	etc.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Indicative. Ich werde gekommen sein, I shall have come
du wirst " " thou wilt " "
etc.

Subjunctive. Ich werde gekommen sein, I may have come
du werdest " " thou mayst " "
etc.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. komme, come	3d pers. komme er, he ought to come
Plur. " kommt, come.	" kommen sie, they ought to come.

THIRD CHAPTER.

WORDS INCAPABLE OF INFLECTION.

§ 66.

I. THE ADVERB.

The comparison of Adverbs has been spoken of in § 39. It is plain that only those adverbs can be subject to comparison, which are derived from qualitative adjectives.

Adverbs not expressing a quality, nor derived from adjectives, refer to place, time, degree, &c. as *hier* (here), *dort* (there), *jetzt* (now), *balb* (soon), *sehr* (very), *so* (so), *ja* (yes), *nein* (no), &c. Such adverbs are incapable of any change by inflection, and never exert any grammatical influence upon the form or government of the words with which they are combined in speech.

Their meaning and application are to be learned from the dictionary and practical reading. We will here only speak of a few of them which are very commonly used, and are apt, by their various significations, to confuse the student.

Eben — auch, selbst, sogar.

The German adverb *eben* and the English adverb *even* NEVER correspond to each other. *Eben* can nearly always be rendered by *just*, 1. as adv. of time: *er ist eben* (so *eben*, *eben erst*) *angekommen* (he has just [just now] arrived); 2. as adv. of intensification: *eben der hat es mir gesagt* (just he [that very man] has told me so); 3. as adv. of concession: *er hat es eben nicht gewußt* (he probably did not know it).

The English adverb *even* is, in affirmative sentences, to be rendered by *auch*, *selbst* or *sogar*: *auch dann kann ich dir nicht beistimmen* (even then I cannot agree with you); *selbst* (*sogar*) *seine Freunde tadelten ihn* (even his friends blamed him). In negative sentences *not even* is rendered by *nicht einmal*: *er traut nicht einmal seinem Bruder* (he does not even trust his brother).

Erf.

This adverb signifies: 1. *first* (by precedence): *erst* muß man denken und dann handeln (you must first think and then act); 2. *only* (no more than): *ich bin erst zwanzig Jahre alt* (I am only twenty years old); *es ist erst drei Uhr* (it is only three o'clock); 3. *not until* (no sooner than): *sie werden erst morgen abreisen* (they will not depart until to-morrow); 4. *gradation*: *Sein Vater würde sich erst recht ärgern* (his father would be still more angry); *wie würdest du dich erst gefreut haben* (how much more would you have rejoiced).

Noch, schon, doch.

Each of these three adverbs can sometimes be translated by *yet*, but they are not synonymous.

Noch and *schon* are both used as adverbs of time; the former indicates *continuation*, connecting with the preceding time, while the latter indicates *beginning*, excluding the preceding time. *Er ist noch hier* (he is here yet [still]), i. e. he has not left yet; *ist er schon hier?* (is he here yet [already]) 1. a. has he arrived? *Doch* is never adverb of time, but is often translated by *yet*, when it has more or less the character of a conjunction: *ich habe ihn gewarnt und er hat es doch (dennoch) gethan* (I warned him, and yet [nevertheless] he did it); *nun ist er doch entwischt* (now he has escaped after all.)

But these three adverbs have other meanings besides those;

noch signifies: 1. *gradation*, *dieser ist noch größer* (this one is still larger); 2. *addition*, *geben Sie mir noch ein Stück* (give me another piece); *sagen Sie das noch einmal* (say that again [once more, another time]). *Not yet* is always *noch nicht*; *ich habe ihn noch nicht gesehen* (I have not seen him yet).

schon 1. in a sense similar to the one above is applied to past or future time; *er lebte schon im zwölften Jahrhundert* (he lived as early as the twelfth century); *die Wahl wird schon im nächsten Monat stattfinden* (the election will take place as early as the next month); it is further used 2. in the sense of *no doubt*: *er wird deinen Auftrag schon besorgen* (he will, no doubt, attend to your commission); 3. in the sense *surely* or *certainly*, but with very slight emphasis: *so viel kann ich dir schon sagen* (so much I can [surely] tell you).

doch is used 1. to emphasize: *gib mir doch das Buch* (pray, give me the book); *komm doch her* (do come here); 2. in questions, to express hope or expectation: *Sie wollen mich doch nicht verlassen?* (I hope you will not leave me?) *du hast doch den Brief geschrieben?* (I hope you have written that letter?)

Gern.

This adverb may be translated by *willingly*, *gladly*, *with pleasure*, &c., but in most cases the best translation of it will be made by the verb *to like*: *ich gehe nicht gern dahin* (I do not like to go there); *ich wohne gern am Seeufer* (I like to live at the sea shore).

Sehr.

The English *very* can only qualify an adjective or an adverb, and as the German *sehr* can qualify a verb, we must, in such cases, render it by *very* and some other appropriate adverb: *Gestern regnete es sehr* (yesterday it rained very heavily); *das gefällt mir sehr* (that pleases me very much); *ich zweifle sehr, ob das wahr ist* (I doubt very much if that is true).

II. THE PREPOSITION.

§ 67.

a. Prepositions Governing the Genitive.

Statt or anstatt , instead of	mittels , mittelft or vermittelft , by
während , during;	means of
wegen , on account of, for the	diesseit , on this side of
sake of	jenseit , on that side of
halb , halben or halber , for the	ob , on account of
sake of, on account of	willen or um — willen , for the
außerhalb , without, outside of	sake of
innerhalb , within, inside of	vermöge , by dint of, by means of
oberhalb , above	ungeachtet , notwithstanding
unterhalb , below	unweit , not far from
kraft , by virtue of	längs , along
laut , according to	troß , in spite of
	zufolge , according to.

All of these prepositions, with the exception of the rather obsolete *ob*, are originally nouns or adjectives, for which reason they govern the genitive. The last three, *längs*, *troß* and *zufolge*, are also used with the dative. Only the first three, *statt* (*anstatt*), *während* and *wegen*, are often used; the others are more or less rarely met with.

Wegen, *ungeachtet* and *zufolge* can be used *before* and *after* the word they govern; in the latter case *zufolge* is used with the dative; *halb* (*halben*, *halber*) and *willen* are used only *after* the word they govern; *um* — *willen* includes the word it governs between its two parts; all the others are used *before* the word they govern.

When the prepositions *wegen* and *halb* &c. are combined with personal pronouns, the latter change the final *r* to *t*: *meinetwegen*, *beinetthalben*, &c.

The expression *meinetwegen* is frequently used in a sense that is very different from the original meaning, and may, perhaps, be explained as a sort of irony, as it always indicates indifference: *er kann es meinerwegen thun* (he may do it, for all I care); *wirst du mit uns gehen?* — *meinetwegen* (will you come with us? I don't care).

§ 68.

b. Prepositions Governing the Dative.

Aus , out of, from	nach , after, to, according to
außer , out of, outside of, beside,	bei , at, by, with
except	nächst , zunächst , next to
binnen , within	nebst , with, together with
entgegen , toward, against	sammt , together with
gegenüber , opposite	seit , since, for
gemäß , according to, agreeable	von , of, from, by
to	zu , to, at, in, for
mit , with	gegenüber , in opposition to, against.

Entgegen, gegenüber and zuwider always stand after the word they govern, gemäß usually stands after it; nach, in the sense *according to*, and zunächst are used either before or after it, the others always precede it.

Remarks and Examples.

Aus, außer, von. When referring to place, aus and von express direction, but außer does not: er wohnt außer der Stadt (he lives out of town); er ging aus dem Hause (he went out of the house); ich komme von meinem Zimmer (I come from my room). **Aus** indicates direction from the interior or midst of something and presupposes the idea of *within*, while **von** expresses *direction from* in the most general sense: Er kam aus dem Hause, aus der Stadt, but er kommt von der Straße, von unten, von seinem Vater (from the street, from below, from his father).

Aus further signifies: 1. origin or motive, aus Erfahrung (from experience), aus Rache (out of revenge); 2. material or composition, dieses Messer ist aus Stahl, der Griff aus Horn gemacht (this knife is made of steel, the handle of horn); dieses Buch besteht aus drei Theilen (this book consists of three parts); der Mensch besteht aus Leib und Geist (man consists of body and mind.)

Von further signifies: 1. temporal beginning, von Tag zu Tag (from day to day), vom Januar bis zum Juli (from January to July); 2. separation and division, frei von Schuld (free of guilt), einer von euch (one of you); 3. origin, er ist von München (he is from Munich), das kommt vom Wetter (this is caused by the weather), dieses Drama ist von Schiller (this drama is by Schiller); 4. material, der Tisch ist von (aus) Holz (the table is of wood), von (aus) Stein (of stone); 5. the same as the genitive: der König von Preußen (the king of Prussia), ein Bürger von diesem Staate (a citizen of this state).

Bei is used to indicate: 1. local nearness, in the state of rest (often like the French *chez*); bei dem Hause ist ein Garten (there is a garden by the house); er war bei mir im Wagen (he was with me in the carriage); ich wohne bei meinem Vater (I live at his father's house); ich war beim (bei dem) Bäcker (I was at the baker's); 2. time, in a general and indefinite manner; bei Tage (by day), bei Nacht (by night), bei Kriegzeiten (in times of war); 3. asseveration, bei meiner Ehre (upon my honor)!

Binnen is used only in a temporal sense: binnen drei Wochen (within three weeks), binnen Jahren (within years).

Nach, zu. **Nach** expresses: 1. a following, succeeding, either locally, temporally or by rank and order; er kommt nach mir (he comes after [behind] me), das war nach der Revolution (this was after the revolution), der Hauptmann hat die höchste Stelle nach dem Major (the captain has the highest rank after the major); 2. direction to or toward an object (not a person), er geht nach Europa, nach London, nach der Stadt, nach Hause, nach dem Westen (he goes to Europe, to London, to town, home, to the West), especially with the intention of seizing, obtaining (even before personal nouns), nach dem Hute greifen (to reach after [to seize] one's hat), nach dem Arzte schicken (to send for the physician); 3. it is used in the sense of *according to*, nach meiner Meinung (according to my opinion), seiner Aussage nach (according to his statement).

Zu expresses: 1. rest, speaking of cities and places (synonymous with in), der Dom zu Köln (the cathedral at Cologne), Luther war zu Eisleben geboren (Luther was born in Eisleben); in a similar manner: zu Hause sein (to be at home), zu Wasser und zu Land reisen (to travel by water and by land); 2. direction to an object (especially a person), er kam zu mir (he came to me), ich gehe zu deinem Onkel (I go to your uncle); with other objects in certain phrases, as zur (zu der) Schule, zu Bett gehen (to go to school, to bed), zu Felde ziehen (to go to war), zu Boden sinken (to sink to the ground); 3. point or space of time, zu jener Zeit (at that time), zur Zeit der Kreuzzüge (at the time of the crusades);

4. various mental relations, mostly in idiomatic phrases, as *zur Rechnung stehen* (to call to account), *zum (zu dem) Bettler machen* (to reduce to beggary), *zum Richter wählen* (to elect as a judge).

Special attention must be called to the fact that *to* after verbs of locomotion is, before places, generally to be rendered by *nach*, before persons by *zu*.

Seit does not only mean *since* but also *since — ago* or *for*: *seit gestern*, (since yesterday), *seit drei Tagen* (since three days ago), *seit Jahren* (for years).

§ 69.

c. Prepositions Governing the Accusative.

durch, through, by

für, for

gegen, toward, to, against

ohne, without

um, around, about, at

wider, against.

Remarks and Examples.

Durch indicates: 1. motion or direction through a body, *er ging durch den Wald* (he went through the wood), *ich sehe durch das Fenster* (I look through the window); 2. source and means, *er hat mich durch seinen Agenten gemahnt* (he reminded me through his agent), *er hat durch Großmuth gesiegt* (he conquered by generosity).

Für indicates: 1. substitution, compensation and the like, *ich erschieß für meinen Freund vor Gericht* (I appeared before court for my friend), *er baute dieses Haus für zehn tausend Dollar* (he built this house for ten thousand dollars); 2. favor, benefit, use &c., *er starb für sein Vaterland* (he died for his country), *ich kaufte dieses Buch für meinen Sohn* (I bought this book for my son).

Gegen, wider. — **Gegen** indicates: 1. local direction, *das Zimmer liegt gegen Osten* (the room lies [looks] to the East), *er wandte sich gegen das Haus* (he turned toward the house), *sie rüden gegen den Feind* (they move against the enemy); 2. temporal approach, *er wird gegen Mittag ankommen* (he will arrive toward noon), *gegen das Ende des Jahres* (toward the end of the year); 3. figurative direction, inclination &c., in a friendly as well as in a hostile sense, *er ist dankbar und gefällig gegen mich* (he is grateful and accommodating to me), *ich sprach gegen den Antrag* (I spoke against the motion). **Wider** indicates direction only in a hostile sense, *der Ball flog wider die Wand* (the ball flew against the wall), *wer nicht für uns ist, der ist wider uns* (whoever is not for us, is against us).

Ohne indicates exclusion, deprivation, *er ging ohne Erlaubniß fort* (he left without permission), *ohne dich wäre ich umgekommen* (but for you I should have perished).

Um indicates: 1. circular position or motion, *wir saßen um den Tisch* (we sat around the table), *wir wollen um die Stadt gehen* (we will walk around the city [outside]); 2. time, a) in approximative statements, *um Mittag* (about noon), *um das Jahr achtzehnhundert* (about the year eighteen hundred), b) in connection with hours definitely and exactly, *um zwei Uhr* (at two o'clock), *um halb vier Uhr* (at half past three); 3. exchange, *ich habe das um zehn Dollar gekauft* (I bought this for ten dollars), *Auge um Auge, Zahn um Zahn* (eye for eye, tooth for tooth); 4. relation of number with the comparative, *um drei Fuß länger* (longer by three feet), *um fünf Jahre älter* (older by five years); 5. loss (in certain phrases), *ich wurde um mein Geld gebracht* (I was robbed of [lost] my money), *er ist ums (um das) Leben gekommen* (he has lost his life).

§ 70.

Prepositions Governing the Dative and Accusative.

An , at, on, to	über , over, above, across, be-
auf , on, upon, to	yond, concerning
hinter , behind	unter , 1. under, below,
in , in, into	2. among
neben , beside	vor , before, in front of, for
	zwischen , between.

All these prepositions govern the DATIVE when a being or remaining on or at a place, at a point of time or at an abstract object, and the ACCUSATIVE when motion, direction or tendency to such is expressed.

Remarks and Examples.

An indicates A. with the Dative: nearness to, connection with, or participation in a thing, am Fenster stehen (to stand at the window), an etwas theilnehmen (to participate in something), er starb an der Abzehrung (he died of consumption), ich erkannte ihn an der Stimme (I recognized him by his voice), es war an einem Dienstag (it was on a Tuesday).

B. with the Accusative: motion, direction or approach to something, ich gehe an den Fluß (I go to the river), hänge das Bild an die Wand (hang the picture to [on] the wall), ich schrieb an ihn (I wrote to him), du erinnerst mich an etwas (you remind me of something).

Auf indicates A. with the Dative: a being or moving on the top of, or upon something, der Brief liegt auf dem Tische (the letter lies on the table), ich spiele auf diesem Piano (I play on this Piano), auf dem Lande wohnen (to live in the country); figuratively: er beharrt auf seinem Willen (he insists upon his will), sei auf der Hut (be on your guard.)

B. with the Accusative: motion or direction to the top of, or upon something, lege das Messer auf den Tisch (lay the knife on the table), er stieg auf den Thurm (he ascended the tower), er zieht auf das Land (he moves into the country), auf die Straße, auf den Markt, auf einen Ball gehen (to go to the street, to the market, to a ball); figuratively: reference to some object, aim and cause, achte auf meine Worte (pay attention to my words), ich verlasse mich auf dich (I rely upon you), er ist stolz auf seinen Titel (he prides himself upon his title), ich gehe auf drei Tage fort (I go away for three days), auf meine Ehre! (upon my honor)!

Hinter indicates A. with the Dative: the position behind or in the rear of something as to place or order, hinter dem Hause ist ein Garten (there is a garden behind the house), figuratively: hinter meinem Rücken (behind my back [slyly]).

B. with the Accusative: motion or direction to the rear of some object, stelle dich hinter mich (place yourself [stand] behind me), lege das Paket hinter die Thür (lay the bundle behind the door), figuratively: ich bin hinter die Sache gekommen (I came behind the thing, i. e. I found it out), er führte mich hinter das Licht (he led me behind the light, i. e. he deceived me).

In indicates A. with the Dative: a being or remaining in the interior or midst of a thing, er wohnt in der Stadt (he lives in the city), in diesem Hause (in this house), sie liest in einem Buche (she reads in a book), in der Nacht (in the night), in (in dem) Gem-

mer (in summer), figuratively: *ſie leben in Feindſchaft* (they live in hostility, i. e. are enemies of each other), in *Erger* (to be in anxiety).

B. with the Accusative: motion and direction to the midst or interior of a thing, *ich gehe in das Zimmer* (I go into the room), *er bat ſich in den Finger geſchnitten* (he has cut his finger); figuratively: *das fällt in die Augen* (this strikes the eye), *er brang in mich* (he urged me).

Neben indicates nearness on the side of and close by some thing, A. with the Dative: *Ich ſaß neben ihm* (I sat beside him), *das Bild hängt neben dem Spiegel* (the picture hangs beside the looking glass).

B. with the Accusative: *ſeß dich neben mich* (sit down beside me), *er baut einen Laden neben ſein Haus* (he is building a shop beside his house).

Über indicates A. with the Dative: 1. a being or remaining above something, separated from it by some distance, *hier iſt ein Fenſter über der Thüre* (here is a window above the door), *der Topf ſteht über dem Feuer* (the pot stands over the fire); figuratively: *du biſt wieder über deiner Arbeit* (you are again at your work); 2. a being or remaining beyond something, *er wohnt über dem See* (he lives across the lake); in reference to time, simultaneousness, *er ſchlief über dem Leſen ein* (he fell asleep while reading).

B. with the Accusative: 1. motion or direction to or along some lower object, separated from it by some space, *hänge deinen Hut über den meinen* (hang your hat above mine), *er baut eine Brücke über den Fluß* (he is building a bridge across the river); 2. motion or direction beyond something, *er lief über das Ziel* (he ran beyond the goal), *er entkam über die Grenze* (he escaped over the line); 3. the idea of exceeding a certain measure, *er iſt über zwanzig Jahre alt* (he is more than twenty years old), *das Unternehmen ſiel über alle Erwartung aus* (the enterprise succeeded beyond all expectation); 4. superiority, *er war Herr über drei Königreiche* (he was master over three kingdoms); 5. the idea of concerning some object, *er ſchreibt ein Werk über Anatomie* (he writes a work on anatomy), *ich bin betrübt und er freut ſich über die Geſchichte* (I am sorry and he rejoices at the affair.)

Unter has two ſignifications which — though undoubtedly of the ſame origin — are now entirely ſeparate.

I. *Unter* = Anglos. and Engl. *under*, refers to something that is lower with regard to ſome higher object (by which it is perhaps even covered). A. With the Dative it denotes ſuch a poſition in the ſtate of reſt, expreſſing 1. local poſition, *ich lag unter einem Baume* (I lay under a tree), *Bingen liegt unter Mainz* (Bingen is ſituated below Mainz [Mayence]); figuratively: *unter dem Siegel der Verſchwiegenheit* (under the ſeal of ſecrecy), *unter der Bedingung* (with the condition); 2. dependence, ſubjection or protection, *ich arbeite unter ihm* (I work under him), *das Land ſteht unter der Herrſchaft eines fremden Fürſten* (the land is ſubject to the dominion of a foreign prince); 3. lower degree of ſize, value &c., *er iſt unter fünf Fuß* (he is below five feet), *Kinder unter zehn Jahren* (children under ten years).

B. With the Accusative it denotes motion or direction to ſuch a poſition as ſtated above, expreſſing: 1. local direction, *nimm das Buch unter den Arm* (take the book under your arm), *er ſtellt die Uhr unter eine Glasgloße* (he places the clock under a glaſs); 2. dependence, ſubjection or protection, *der Knabe wurde unter meine Aufſicht geſtellt* (the boy was given in my care), *das Land kommt unter die Herrſchaft des Eroberers* (the land is to be ſubject to the power of the conqueror); 3. lower degree of value, *der Trunkenbold erniedrigt ſich unter das Thier* (the drunkard lowers himſelf below the animal).

II. *Unter* = Lat. *inter*, refers to a poſition in the miſt of other ſubjects, an intermixture with them. A. with the Dative it denotes reſt in ſuch a poſition, expreſſing 1. local reſt, *er war unter den Zuſchauern* (he was among the ſpectators), *das Werk ſteht unter dieſen Büchern* (the work ſtands among theſe books); figuratively: *nicht*

Freundschaft, sondern Feindschaft besteht unter diesen Brüdern (there is not friendship, but hostility among these brothers); 2. simultaneousness, er ging unter der Predigt fort (he went away during the sermon), er starb unter der Regierung der Königin Elisabeth (he died during the reign of queen Elizabeth).

B. With the Accusative it denotes direction to such a position as stated above, expressing 1. the act of placing amidst other objects, ich lege das Document unter diese Papiere (I lay the document among these papers), er mischt Erbsen unter seinen Kaffee (he mixes peas with his coffee); 2. distribution, wir vertheilen Geld unter die Armen (we distribute money among the poor).

Vor indicates A. with the Dative: 1. position in front of, der Wagen steht vor dem Hause (the carriage stands at [before] the house), er sprach vor einer großen Versammlung (he spoke to a large audience); 2. priority of time, Schiller starb fast dreißig Jahre vor Göthe (Schiller died almost thirty years before Goethe); 3. reference to an object that is avoided or to be avoided, er fürchtet sich vor mir (he is afraid of me), sie flohen vor den Feinden (they fled from the enemy), ich warne dich vor diesem Schritt (I warn you against this step); 4. cause or motive, ich fiel vor Schrecken nieder (I fell down with fright), sie sprang vor Freude (she leaped with joy), man konnte vor dem Lärm nichts hören (nothing could be heard on account of the noise).

B. with the Accusative: direction or motion to the front of some object, stelle dich vor den Spiegel (stand before the looking glass), er pflanzte Bäume vor sein Haus (he planted trees in front of his house).

Zwischen indicates A. with the Dative: 1. local position between two objects, er ging zwischen mir und meinem Bruder (he walked between myself and my brother), figuratively: es entstand Streit zwischen ihnen (there arose a dispute between them), es ist ein großer Unterschied zwischen Mäßigkeit und Enthaltensamkeit (there is a great difference between temperance and abstinence); 2. point or space of time between two limits, er besuchte mich zwischen Weihnachten und Neujahr (he visited me between Christmas and New-year), ein Knabe zwischen sechs und acht Jahren (a boy between six and eight years).

B. with the Accusative: motion or direction to a place between two objects, setze dich zwischen Karl und Wilhelm (sit down between Charles and William).

§ 71.

Prepositions contracted with the Article.

Some of these prepositions, when immediately followed by the definite article in the forms dem, der or das, are frequently contracted with it, so that we have

beim, vom, zum, am, hinterm, im, überm, unterm instead of bei dem, von dem &c.

zur instead of zu der ;

durchs, fürs, gegens, ums, widers, ans, aufs, hinters, ins, nebens, übers, unters, vors, zwischens for durch das &c.

The pronoun es is never used after a preposition, and the forms dieses, das, welches, was, and ihm, diesem, dem, welchem, when in the neuter gender, are seldom used after prepositions, especially when referring to inanimate things. Instead of them

we use the adverbs *da* and *wo*, contracting them with the preposition: *damit*, *dabon*, *dazu*, *wobei* etc. for *mit ihm*, *von diesem*, *zu dem*, *bei welchem*, and *dawider*, *dafür*, *daneben*, *wodurch*, *wogegen* etc. for *wider es*, *für dieses*, *neben das*, *durch welches*, *gegen was*. If the preposition begins with a vowel, the letter *r* is inserted for the sake of euphony: *darin*, *darauß*, *woran*, *worauf* etc. (Comp. § 29 and § 73, 2.)

III. THE CONJUNCTION.

§ 72.

a. Coordinative Conjunctions.

The Coordinative Conjunctions are so called, because they coordinate sentences, i. e. they connect two sentences which are independent of each other and are, either both principal, or both dependent sentences (§ 101.). They are:

<i>und</i> , and	<i>sondern</i> , but
<i>oder</i> , or	<i>sowohl — als</i> (as auch), as well
<i>denn</i> , for	— as
<i>aber</i> , but	<i>entweder — oder</i> , either — or
<i>allein</i> , but	<i>weder — noch</i> , neither — nor.

All of these are genuine conjunctions, and are never used as other parts of speech, except *allein* which is also used as an adjective and as an adverb in the sense *alone*. *Noch* is sometimes an adverb (§ 66), but not in connection with *weder*.

Und, *oder*, *denn*, *allein* and *sondern* must begin the sentence which they connect with a preceding sentence; the others may begin it, but are often preceded by some word or words of the second sentence. Thus we may say: *ich bleibe zu Hause, aber du kannst ausgehen* or, *du aber kannst ausgehen* or, *du kannst aber ausgehen* (I remain at home, but you may go out).

The coordinative conjunctions have no influence upon the arrangement of words.

Remarks.

Aber and *sondern* differ in this, that the former *may* or may not, but the latter *must* be preceded by a negative sentence and, that *aber* indicates concession, but *sondern* contrast and opposition; thus we say *er ist nicht reich, aber zufrieden*, (he is not rich, but contented) and, *er ist nicht reich, sondern arm*, (he is not rich, but poor). *Allein* is fully synonymous with *aber*.

§ 73.

b. Subordinative Conjunctions.

The Subordinative Conjunctions subordinate one sentence to

another, i. e. make it dependent on it, and this other sentence may be either a principal or a subordinate one.

These conjunctions must always begin the sentence which they make dependent, and the *finite verb* must stand *last* in it (§ 106), e. g. ich werde heute nicht ausgehen, **weil** ich seit zwei Tagen nicht ganz wohl **fühle**, (I shall not go out to-day, because I have not felt quite well for two days).

For the practical advantage of the student we will divide them in three classes :

1. GENUINE SUBORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS which are never used as Adverbs :

Als, as, than, when	falls, in the case that, provided
wenn, when, if	that
während, while	jenachdem, as, according as
bevor, before	sofern, insofern, wiefern, inwiefern, wofern, as far as, provided that
seit, since	obgleich, obgleich, obwohl, wie-
daß, that, so that, in order that	wohl, though, although
ob, if, whether	ungeachtet, though, notwithstanding.
weil, because	

2. Subordinative Conjunctions which originally are PRONOMINAL ADVERBS :

Wo, where	warum, why
wann, when	weßhalb, weßwegen, for what reason or object, wherefore
wie, how, as	woher, wherefrom, whence
womit, wherewith	wohin, whereto, whither
wovon, whereof	&c.
worauf, whereupon	

These adverbs are used in direct questions, as wo ist er? (where is he?) and in indirect questions, as ich weiß nicht, wo er ist (I do not know where he is (§ 101)). In the *latter* case they acquire the character and power of subordinative conjunctions, and hence require that the finite verb should stand at the end of the clause (§ 106.). They acquire the same character and have the same influence upon the arrangement of words, when they are used as correlative adverbs i. e. when they refer to a noun or to a pronoun or adverb (either expressed or understood) in that sentence to which their own sentence is subordinate, as dies ist das Werkzeug, womit er es gethan hat (this is the instrument, wherewith [with which] he did it); er theilte mir [das] mit, wovon ihr gestern sprach (he communicated [that] to me, whereof you spoke yesterday); ich wohne [da], wo du früher wohntest (I live, where you used to live).

The neuter of the interrogative and relative pronouns, was and welches, is seldom used after prepositions, but is generally supplied by the pronominal adverb wo, contracted with the preposition. If the latter begins with a vowel, the letter r is in-

serted for euphony. Thus we have *weil*, *womit*, *wozu*, *worin*, *woran*, *worauf*, &c., for *bei*, *mit*, *zu welchem*, *in*, *an*, *auf was*, &c. (comp. § 71.)

3. Subordinative Conjunctions which, with more or less difference in meaning, are also used as **ADVERBS** of *place*, *time*, *manner*, &c.

<i>as Adverb.</i>		<i>as Conjunction.</i>
<i>da</i> ,	there, then	when, since
<i>bis</i> ,	up to, until	until
<i>inbessen</i> ,	meanwhile	while
<i>indem</i> ,	just now (obsol.)	while, since, by
<i>nachdem</i> ,	after that, afterwards	after
<i>seitdem</i> ,	since then	since
<i>je</i> ,	ever (at any time)	the — (v. Remarks)
<i>damit</i> ,	therewith	in order that
<i>sobald</i> ,	so soon	as soon as.

The difference of their use as adverbs and as conjunctions may be seen in the following few examples: *er blieb bis Mittag hier* (he remained here until noon); *er blieb hier, bis ich ihn fortgeschickte* (he remained here until I sent him away); *er ging nachdem weg* (he went away after that); *er ging weg, nachdem er gegessen hatte* (he went away after he had eaten).

Remarks.

Wie, wie, as. — 1. In connection with nouns, *als* expresses the idea of apposition, *wie* that of comparison: *er erschien als König* (he appeared as king, i. e. being a king, when he was a king); *er erschien wie ein König* (he appeared like a king, i. e. in the same manner, though he was not a king). 2. In connection with adjectives or adverbs, either can be used after the positive with *so*: *er ist so alt als ich* (he is as old as I), *sie ist so gut wie deine Mutter* (she is as good as your mother), *so oft als* (as often as), *so bald als* (as soon as), *so gut als* (as well as); but for *than* after the comparative, only *als* is correct: *er ist größer als du* (he is taller than you). *Wie* may also be translated by *but* in phrases like *nichts als Wasser* (nothing but water), *niemand als du* (none but you).

Da, wann, als, wenn, when. — *Da* is not often used in this sense, and then only, if the idea of cause is to be expressed together with that of time: *da ich ihn sah, rief ich ihm zu* (when [and since] I saw him, I called to him). *Wann* is now used only in questions, whether direct or indirect, and in the sense *whenever*, if this expresses merely the idea of time: *wann hast du das gehört* (when did you hear that)? *ich fragte ihn, wann er abreisen wollte* (I asked him, when he intended to leave), *du kannst mich besuchen, wann du willst* (you can call on me, whenever you please). *Als* is used only with regard to past time (Past or Past Perfect tense), and then only when a single and definite fact is spoken of: *als ich diesen Morgen bei seinem Hause vorüber ging, waren dieäden geschlossen* (when I passed his house this morning, the shutters were closed); *— wenn* is used with the Present and Future tense: *wenn du jetzt zu ihm gehst, wirst du ihn zuhause finden* (if you go to him now, you will find him at home), *wenn mein Bruder*

morgen kommt (or kommen wirh), so werde ich ihn zu dir bringen (if my brother comes [or will come] to-morrow, I shall take him to you), and with regard to past (Past or Past Perfect tense), as well as to present or future time, if a habitual or repeated event is stated i. e. in the sense *whenever*, if the idea of circumstance is to be combined with that of time: wenn ich Morgens früh bei ihm vorübergehe (or ging), so finde (or fand) ich die Thüren geschlossen (when [whenever] I pass [or passed] his house early in the morning, I find [or found] the shutters closed).

Wenn, ob, if. — Wenn has the sense of *if* in conditional sentences, ob in indirect questions: du wirst es bereuen, wenn du meinem Rathe nicht folgst (you will repent it, if you do not follow my advice); ich möchte wissen, ob er gesund oder krank ist (I should like to know, if [whether] he is well or sick).

Da, indem, seit, seitdem, since. — Da refers to cause only: ich nehme täglich ein Bad, da mein Arzt mir gerathen hat, das zu thun (I take a bath every day, since [because] my physician advised me to do so). Indem is less often used, and combines with the idea of cause that of time, manner or circumstance: er verlor sein Vermögen, indem er unglücklich speculirte (he lost his fortune, since he speculated [by speculating] unfortunately). Zeit and seitdem refer to time only, and there is no marked difference between the two: ich habe nichts von ihm gehört, seit er abgereist ist (I have heard nothing of him since he departed); ich bin stets gesund gewesen, seitdem ich auf's Land zog (I have always been well since I moved into the country).

Je, the. — This word, when used as a conjunction, is always followed by another je or by desto, as ich gehe mit ihm je länger je lieber um (the longer I have intercourse with him, the better I like to do so), je größer das Verdienst, desto reicher ist der Lohn (the greater the merit, the richer is the reward).

§ 74.

c. Conjunctional Adverbs.

There are a number of ADVERBS which partake of the character of the Conjunction in so far as they, by their meaning, express a connection of the sentence in which they occur, with the preceding sentence, without however making the former a dependent sentence. Such are:

Auch, also	dann, then	ferner, further
also, hence	daher, therefore	folglich, consequently
doch, yet	dennoch, nevertheless	gleichwohl, still
&c.	&c.	&c.

These have no other influence upon the arrangement of words than that which all adverbs have, namely: when any ADVERB begins a sentence, the *finite verb* must stand *immediately after it* and before the subject, as: ich habe kein Geld, folglich kann ich nicht zahlen (I have no money, consequently I cannot pay) (comp. 110).

§ 75.

IV. THE INTERJECTION.

The most common interjections are the following :

To express joy — o, oh ! ah, ah, ah !

“ “ pain or grief — o, ah, au, oh ! o weh, woe is me !
leider, alas, (unfortunately) !

“ “ surprise — o, ah, ei, eh !

“ “ disgust or disdain — pfui, fie ! bah, pshaw !

“ excite attention — he, ho ! holla, halloo ! pft, hist !

SECOND PART.

SYNTAX.



I. THE SENTENCE AND ITS PARTS.*

§ 76.

If we see a bird fly or a child sleep or a rose bloom, the object and its action or condition come before our eye simultaneously, as *a flying bird* or *a sleeping child* or *a red rose*. But the thinking mind separates the accidental state (flying, sleeping, red) from the object (bird, child, rose) on which it is observed, as two distinct conceptions, and then connects them again in form of a thought: *the bird flies, the child sleeps, the rose is red*; and if we express such a thought in words, we speak. **SPEECH** is therefore the expression of thoughts in words, and a thought, expressed in words, is called a **SENTENCE**.

In every sentence we have

- 1) an object (person or thing) of which something is stated, as *bird, child, rose*, and
- 2) an action, condition or quality which is stated of this object, as *flies, sleeps, is red*.

The former is called the **Subject**, the latter the **Predicate** of the sentence. Upon the question: *who* or *what* is? *who* or *what* does? we answer with the **SUBJECT**; upon the question: *what* or *how* is the subject? *what does* the subject do? or *what is done* to the subject? we answer with the **PREDICATE**. In the sentences

der Rabe ist ein Vogel, the raven is a bird,

die Maus ist grau, the mouse is gray,

der Knabe spielt, the boy plays,

der Mann wird gelobt, the man is praised,

the words *der Rabe, die Maus, der Knabe, der Mann* are the subjects, and the words *ist ein Vogel, ist grau, spielt, wird gelobt* are the predicates.

*) See Preface, page III.

§ 77.

The SUBJECT may be either

- a) a NOUN, i. e. the name of a person or thing, as *der Mann, die Rose, das Haus* (the house); or
- b) a PRONOUN, i. e. a word which, without regard to the peculiar character of the subject, represents it by a general expression which merely indicates its relation to the other parts of the sentence. In other words: a Pronoun is a word, which stands for a noun, as in the sentences: *ich sah den Mann* (I saw the man), *er hat einen Vogel* (he has a bird), *wer fing die Maus* (who caught the mouse)? (Comp. § 101, Note.)

If the PREDICATE says

- a) *what* the subject *is*, it states a characteristic of it, as *der Mann ist ein Soldat* (the man is a soldier), and in this case the predicate is a NOUN;
- b) if it says, *how* the subject *is*, it states a quality of it, as *das Buch ist neu* (the book is new). A word expressing a quality is called an ADJECTIVE;
- c) if it says, *what* the subject *does* or *what is done* to it, it states an action or state of it, as *der Hund bellt* (the dog barks), *der Baum blüht* (the tree blossoms), *die Luft wird geathmet* (the air is breathed). A word indicating an action or state, is called a VERB.

In the expressions *der Hund bellt, der Baum blüht*, we have sentences, but the expressions *der Mann — ein Soldat, das Buch — neu*, are no sentences. To obtain such, we must *refer* the predicates *Soldat* and *neu* to the subjects *Mann* and *Buch*, and say for instance *der Mann war ein Soldat, das Buch ist neu*.

We see from this, that a verb has the power of referring its predicative idea to the subject without further assistance. But if the predicate is a noun or adjective, it requires some other word to refer it to the subject; and this must be a verb, since that only has this power of referring. A verb used for this purpose is called COPULA.

In most cases where a copula is needed, the verb *sein* (to be) is applied; but we shall afterwards see, that occasionally a few other verbs can be used as such (§ 98).

The copula always is a *finite verb* i. e. a verb used in a certain mood, tense and person. All verbal forms are finite, except the *infinitives* and *participles*.

§ 78.

The examples given in the preceding sections exhibit the sentence in its pure and nude form, containing nothing but its essential parts. But the subject as well as the predicate may be amplified by accessory determinations or **ADJUNCTS**.

In the sentence *die äußerst feinen und zarten Fäden des Nervensystems am Menschen regieren alle Bewegungen seiner weit härteren Muskeln und Knochen* (the extremely fine and tender threads of the nervous system in man govern all the motions of his much coarser and stronger muscles and bones) all the words from the beginning to *Menschen* belong to the subject, and all those from *regieren* to the end to the predicate. We call the former assemblage of words the *logical subject*, the latter, the *logical predicate*; but if we give here the shortest possible answer on the question *who or what does?* it must be *Fäden* (threads), which is the nucleus or kernel of the logical subject, while the other words in it are only to determine the word *Fäden* more accurately; and the shortest possible answer to the question *what does the subject do?* is here *regieren* (govern), which word is the kernel of the logical predicate and is also further determined by the words that follow it. The words *Fäden* and *regieren*, which contain the essence of their respective parts of the whole sentence are called the *grammatical subject* and the *grammatical predicate*, and we see then, that the logical subject consists of the grammatical subject and its adjuncts, the logical predicate of the grammatical predicate and its adjuncts.

We will now see, what different kinds of adjuncts a sentence may contain.

§ 79.

In the sentences

1. *der junge Baum blüht*, the young tree blossoms,
2. *der große Hund bellt*, the large dog barks,

the **ADJECTIVES** *junge* and *große* qualify the subjects *Baum* and *Hund*.

In the sentences

3. *dieser Knabe schreibt*, this boy writes,
4. *sein Buch ist neu*, his book is new,

the subjects *Knabe* and *Buch* are limited by the words **dieser** and **sein**. Both are pronouns, because they can be used instead of nouns, as *dieser schreibt* (this one writes), *sein Buch* for *des Knaben Buch* (the boy's book). The former belongs to a class called **DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**, because they point out and express locality and simular relations. Such are *dieser* (this), *jener* (that), *jeder* (every) etc. The latter is a **POSSESSIVE PRONOUN**, so called, because the noun, which it limits is thereby stated as belonging to some person or thing for which this pronoun stands. Such are *mein* (my), *sein* (his), *ihr* (their) &c.

Note. A pronoun may be either an *adjective* or a *substantive pronoun*; The former, while taking the place of one noun, qualifies another noun, as *mein Hut* (my hat) for *des Sprechers Hut* (the speaker's hat); *sein Stod* (his cane) for *des Mannes Stod* (the man's cane). The latter simply takes the place of a noun, without qualifying another, as *ich* (I) for *der Sprecher* (the speaker), *sie* (she) for *die Frau* (the woman) or any other feminine noun. So also the interrogative pronouns *wer* (who) and *was* (what) which stand for some noun which is not yet determined.

Some pronouns may be used either adjectively or substantively. If I say *biefer Mann* (this man), *mein Rod* (my coat), the pronouns *biefer* and *mein* qualify the nouns *Mann* and *Rod* as adjectives. If I say *biefer ist alt* (this one is old), *meiner ist schwarz* (mine is black), *biefer* and *meiner*, logically, qualify some nouns understood, as *Mann*, *Rod*; but, since the nouns are not actually expressed, the character and power of the noun (substantive), grammatically, devolves upon the pronoun which thus becomes a substantive pronoun.

In the sentences

5. *Der Mann spielt*, the man plays,

6. *ein Vogel fliegt*, a bird flies,

the words **der** and **ein** are used as definitives, i. e. they simply serve to select individuals from all other things of the same denomination. They are called **ARTICLES** (an expression which — though not very significant — is yet accepted in most languages), and we distinguish between the **DEFINITE ARTICLE**, for which the German language has, according to circumstances, different forms, as *der*, *die*, *das* (the), *des* (of the), &c., and the **INDEFINITE ARTICLE** which is in German *ein*, *eine* &c. (a or an.)

In the sentences

7. *drei Männer kamen*, three men came,

8. *der fünfte Knabe schreibt*, the fifth boy writes,

the words **drei** and **fünfte**, which modify the subjects *Männer* and *Knabe*, are of a class of words called **NUMERAL ADJECTIVES**, or simply **NUMERALS**, as they refer to number. Those which answer to the question *how many?* as *ein*, *zwei*, *drei* (one, two, three), are called **CARDINAL NUMBERS**; those which state a definite place, in a certain order, as *der erste*, *der vierte*, *der fünfte* (the first fourth, fifth) are called **ORDINAL NUMBERS**.

In the sentences *die Rose blüht* (the rose blooms), *der Mann wird verachtet* (the man is despised) the verbs *blüht* and *wird verachtet* are predicates. But in the sentences

9. *Die blühende Rose ist roth*, the blooming rose is red,

10. *Der verachtete Mann ist unglücklich*, the despised man is unhappy,

the verbal forms **blühende** and **verachtete** have assumed the character of adjectives, qualifying the subjects *Rose* and *Mann*. Such verbal forms with an adjective character are

called **PARTICIPLES**, because they participate (partake) of the character of the verb and of the adjective. These ten sentences show that *Adjectives*, *Pronouns*, *Articles*, *Numerals* and *Participles*, all can be **ADJUNCTS** of the **SUBJECT**.

§ 80.

As the subject, so may the **PREDICATE** have various modifications or **ADJUNCTS**.

In the sentences

1. Der Hund läuft schnell, the dog runs fast

2. das Mädchen sitzt still, the girl sits still,

the predicates *läuft* and *sitzt* are modified by the words **schnell** and **still**. Such a word, modifying the action or condition mentioned in the predicate, is called an **ADVERB**. A large number of adverbs are (without any change of form) derived from adjectives; but, while the adjective states the quality it expresses as inherent, i. e. essentially belonging to the subject, the adverb states it merely as an accidental modification of the predicate. Compare

<i>the Adjectives</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>the Adverbs.</i>
das Kind ist sanft, the child is sweet;		das Kind schläft sanft, the child sleeps sweetly;
der Schüler ist fleißig, the scholar is diligent;		der Schüler lernt fleißig, the scholar learns diligently.

Other adverbs refer to place, time, number and other relations, as *hier* (here), *dort* (there), *heute* (to-day), *balb* (soon), *einmal* (once), *oft* (often), *doch* (nevertheless), &c.

In the sentences

3. der Vogel sitzt in dem Käfig, the bird sits in the cage,

4. der Knabe ging mit seinem Vater, the boy went with his
father,

the words **in** and **mit** express certain relations of the predicates *sitzt* and *ging* to the nouns *Käfig* and *Vater*. A word expressing some relation of place, time, cause &c. with regard to some person or thing, is called a **PREPOSITION**. Such are *in* (in), *mit* (with), *nach* (after), *durch* (through) &c.

In the sentences

5. der Schüler liest ein Buch, the scholar reads a book,

6. die Katze fing die Maus, the cat caught the mouse,

the words **Buch** and **Maus** indicate a direct and immediate

reference of the predicates *lieft* and *sing*. A word (noun or pronoun) which states — without the assistance of any preposition — on whom or what the action, expressed in the predicate, is executed is called the **OBJECT** of it. The object, as well as the subject, must always be a person or thing, i. e. a Noun or Pronoun. (Comp. § 101, Note.)

From the sentences 1 to 6 we see that the **PREDICATE** can have the following **ADJUNCTS** :

1. *Adverbs*, 2. *Prepositions* (followed by nouns or pronouns), and 3. *Objects* (nouns or pronouns).

§ 81.

Sometimes we have more than one subject or more than one predicate in a sentence, and sometimes we have two or more sentences linked together :

1. *der Vater und die Mutter sind krank*, the father and the mother are sick ;
2. *der Knabe oder das Mädchen hat das Buch genommen*, the boy or the girl has taken the book ;
3. *der Vogel fliegt und singt nicht mehr*, the bird flies and sings no more ;
4. *der Baum ist groß, aber jung*, the tree is large, but young ;
5. *ich bin so alt, wie du*, I am as old as you ;
6. *ich sagte ihm, daß du hier bist*, I told him that you are here.

In the sentences 1 and 2 we have two subjects connected by *und* and *oder*; in the sentences 3 and 4, two predicates connected by *und* and *aber*; in the sentences 5 and 6, two sentences or clauses connected by *so — wie* and *daß*. This class of words, used to connect other words or sentences, are called **CONJUNCTIONS**.

§ 82.

There remains only one class of words to be spoken of — the **INTERJECTIONS**. They are not real words expressing any ideas, but mere exclamations expressing momentary feelings. They are merely thrown in (hence *interjection*) between the actual words that form the sentence, and have no grammatical connection either with the subject or with the predicate. Such are *o* (oh) ! *ach* (ah) ! *holla* (halloo !) &c.

Words that cannot be used as subject or predicate, and cannot be inflected, i. e. cannot undergo any change by declension, conjugation or comparison, are called **PARTICLES**. This notation embraces all **Prepositions** and **Conjunctions** ; further, those **Ad-**

verbs which do not express any quality, but refer to space, time, mode &c. as *hier* (here), *jetzt* (now), *so* (so); and finally, the Interjections are sometimes counted among the Particles.

§ 83.

We have now seen what different classes of words can be found by dissecting a sentence into its component parts, and as a sentence is a spoken thought, i. e. speech, these classes of words are called **Parts of Speech**. We recapitulate them in the following list:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The Article. | 6. The Verb. |
| 2. The Noun. | 7. The Adverb. |
| 3. The Pronoun. | 8. The Preposition. |
| 4. The Adjective. | 9. The Conjunction. |
| 5. The Numeral. | 10. The Interjection. |

II. INFLECTION.

§ 84.

The relations which the various parts of speech bear to one another in the formation of a sentence, are expressed in two ways:

1. by changes in and on the words themselves, which are either changes of the radical vowel (Umlaut and Ablaut), as *Vater*, plur. *Väter*, *fangen* (to catch), past t. *fieng* or, letters and syllables added before or after a word, as *Geist* (spirit), *Geister* (spirits), *ich breche* (I break), *ich brach* (I broke), *gebrochen* (broken).
2. by separate special words, as by prepositions and auxiliary verbs, as *in Boston* (in Boston), *mit Vergnügen* (with pleasure), *ich habe gesagt* (I have said), *er wurde bestraft* (he was punished.)

The change which a word undergoes in order to express different relations, are called **INFLECTION**, while the form in which the word appears without any such relation and change, is its *fundamental form*. Thus the fundamental form of a noun is that by which it is simply named (Nominative), as *Mann* (man), *Baum* (tree); of the adjective that form in which it appears when used as a predicate, as *groß* (great), *gütig* (kind); of the verb, the general indefinite expression of the action or condition spoken of (Infinitive), as *fliegen* (to fly), *schlafen* (to sleep)

Not all parts of speech are capable of inflection. The interjections, being mere sounds and not parts of rational speech, are, of course, not capable of inflection. But also particles, i. e. prepositions, conjunctions and such adverbs as are not of a qualitative character, but indicate place, time, mode etc., are not capable of inflection. All other parts of speech, the noun, article, pronoun, adjective and verb can be inflected; qualitative adverbs admit of at least one kind of inflection, i. e. comparison, and even numerals can partly be inflected.

Inflection serves to express the following seven ideas of relation: 1. Gender, 2. Number, 3. Case, 4. Degree, 5. Mood, 6. Tense, 7. Person.

§ 85.

The distinction of **Gender** in language has its origin in the natural difference of sex; and, as sex can refer only to objects that have an existence by themselves, so gender can be a characteristic of such words only as indicate substance, i. e. of nouns and substantive pronouns (p. 98). To the male sex corresponds the masculine, to the female sex the feminine gender, and as there are many nouns referring to things which, being inanimate, have no sex, language forms a third, called neuter (neither) gender. Thus we have

- a. **MASCULINE GENDER**: der Mann (the man), der Richter (the judge), der Tiger (the tiger), er (he);
- b. **FEMININE GENDER**: die Frau (the woman), die Schwester (the sister), die Kuh (the cow), sie (she);
- c. **NEUTER GENDER**: das Haus (the house), das Geld (the money), das Glück (the happiness), es (it).

Not all nouns signifying inanimate things are of the neuter gender, but many of them are masculines or feminines. The reasons for this fact belong, not to elementary, but to historical and philosophical grammar. The rules for gender are given, as far as practical, in §§ 5—8.

The gender of a noun is not subject to changes, does not depend on other words, nor does it express any relation to the other parts of the sentence. But it does in some instances determine the changes which the noun has to undergo in other cases, as der Vater, des Vaters (the father's), but die Mutter der Mutter (the mother's); and further, in all instances it causes a particular formation and inflection of the determining adjectives of the nouns, i. e. of the articles, qualitative adjectives, pronominal adjectives and participles, modifying them, as der Hahn (the cock), die Henne (the hen), das Haus (the house), alter Mann (old man), alte Frau (old woman), altes Brod (old bread), dieser Bruder (this brother), diese Schwester (this sister), dieses Dorf (this village), geliebter Vater (beloved father), geliebte Mutter (beloved mother), geliebtes Land (beloved country).

§ 86.

Number also pertains properly to the noun and the substan-

tive pronoun only. Any definite number is indicated by numerals, but the mere distinction between unity (individuality) and plurality (collection of two or more) of subjects is indicated by two special forms of inflection :

- a. The SINGULAR, indicating one object, as Soldat (soldier), Glas (glass), ich (I), dieser (this one).
- b. The PLURAL, indicating more than one-object, as Soldaten (soldiers), Gläser (glasses), wir (we), diese (these).

The idea of number is foreign to the conception of an adjective or verb; but to express their harmony with and relation to certain subjects, we have a corresponding inflection of number for all determinating adjectives and for verbs; thus we say :

der runde Tisch, the round table,	die runden Tische, the round tables,
dieses gebundene Buch, this bound book,	diese gebundenen Bücher, these bound books,
ich sage, I say,	wir sagen, we say. (comp. § 93.)

§ 87.

The Case, which expresses that relation in which objects stand to one another or actions to objects, is again essentially a characteristic of the noun and substantive pronoun, but extends, for the sake of harmony and correspondence, to the determinating adjectives. The German language distinguishes four cases :

- a. The NOMINATIVE indicates the person or thing of whom or which something is stated. Hence it forms the *subject* of the sentence and is used upon the question *who?* or *what?* for instance : der Lehrer spricht (the teacher speaks), die Kinder spielen (the children play). If the *predicate* of a sentence is a noun or pronoun, this also appears in the Nominative, as die Palme ist ein Baum (the palm is a tree), der Grund ist dieser (the reason is this).
- b. The GENITIVE indicates various relations, as those of *origin*, *possession*, of the *part to the whole*, &c. A few adjectives, verbs and prepositions are followed by the genitive, but in most cases it follows a noun, and is therefore principally the case expressing the relation of one noun to another. It answers to the question *whose?* as der Vater dieses Knaben (the father of this boy, this boy's father), das Kleid der Frau (the dress of the woman), das Dach des Hauses (the roof of the house), das Unternehmen meines Bruders (the undertaking of my brother).
- c. The DATIVE indicates the *indirect object*, i. e. the person or thing with reference to whom or which an action is performed, and answers to the question *to whom* or *to*

what? sometimes *from whom* or *from what?* as *ich gab das der Mutter* (I gave this to the mother), *er versprach es mir* (he promised it to me), *wir nahmen es dem Manne* (we took it from the man).

- d. The ACCUSATIVE indicates the *direct object*, i. e. the person or thing on whom or which the action spoken of is executed, and answers to the question *whom* or *what?* as *er schlug mich* (he struck me), *ich lese dieses Buch* (I read this book), *sie lieben ihre Eltern* (they love their parents.)

The three *oblique cases*, Genitive, Dative and Accusative are also governed by prepositions. Besides these they serve certain other uses, which however belong to a more minute study of syntax, than we can pursue in this elementary work.

§ 88.

The **Degree** is a characteristic of quality, and can therefore be expressed only on qualitative adjectives and adverbs. There are three degrees :

a. The POSITIVE is used when a quality is spoken of *absolutely*, without any comparison ; as *das Dach ist neu* (the roof is new), *die Milch ist süß* (the milk is sweet), *er läuft schnell* (he runs fast). If a higher or lower degree of a quality is to be expressed, but *without* comparison, this is done by means of certain adverbs connected with the positive, as *das Dach ist ganz neu* (the roof is quite new), *die Milch ist ziemlich süß* (the milk is tolerably sweet), *er läuft zu schnell* (he runs too fast). But if the degree of a quality is to be expressed *relatively*, i. e. in *comparison* of two or more objects with one another, and a difference of degree is to be indicated, this is done by two other degrees :

b. The COMPARATIVE indicates that some quality is found in one or more objects in a higher degree than in one or more other objects compared with the former ; as *dieser Baum ist höher, als jener* (this tree is higher than that), *deine Bücher sind werthvoller als meine* (your books are more valuable than mine), *du schreibst besser als ich* (you write better than I).

c. The SUPERLATIVE indicates that one or more objects possess a certain quality in a higher degree than *all* other objects taken into consideration ; as *dieser Baum ist der höchste im Garten* (this tree is the highest in the garden), *diese Bücher sind die werthvollsten in der ganzen Bibliothek* (these books are the most valuable

in the whole library, er schreibt am besten unter uns allen (he writes best among all of us).

§ 89.

The **Mood** indicates the particular mode or form of thought in which the action or condition spoken of presents itself to the mind of the speaker, whether it is to him a reality or a mere supposition, or a possibility, necessity, or the like. Only the action or state predicated of the subject can come before the speaker's mind in these different forms of thought, and, as only the verb has the predicating power, it is plain, that mood belongs only to the verb. In German we have three moods produced by inflection :

- a. The **INDICATIVE** expresses reality or certainty, as er arbeitet (he works), du kamst gestern (you came yesterday), der Mann ist krank (the man is sick).
- b. The **SUBJUNCTIVE** indicates the want of positive reality and certainty; it gives a statement as merely possible or presumptive, or as dependent on some other fact which itself is not given as a positive reality: er sagt, daß er arbeite (he says that he works), ich glaubte, du kämest gestern (I thought, you came yesterday), der Mann bliebe zu Hause, wenn er krank wäre (the man would remain at home, if he were sick).
- c. The **IMPERATIVE** expresses the predicate as something demanded or desired by the speaker, as laufe schnell (run quick), komm morgen (come to-morrow).

The **Infinitive** and the **Participle** cannot properly be called moods, since they do not indicate the mode or form of thought in which an action or state presents itself to the speaker's mind, and are even used, in compound tenses, for the formation of various moods. Though they are verbal forms, yet they have not, like finite verbal forms (p. 96), the power of predicating, i. e. of making a statement, but simply that of expressing the verbal idea in an indefinite manner, and the infinitive partakes, in a great measure, of the character of the noun, the participle of that of the adjective.

Besides their application in the formation of compound tenses, as exhibited in the paradigms of verbs (§ 45 etc.), they serve principally the following purposes :

The **INFINITIVE** is used as a *Noun* of the neuter gender, when

the action or condition, expressed by a verb, is to be stated as an *abstract idea*: daß Schwimmen ist eine gesunde Bewegung (swimming is a healthy exercise); daß Reisen ist ein lehrreiches Vergnügen (travelling is an instructive pleasure).

Note. The verbs *lassen* (in the sense *to cause something to be done*, like the French *faire*), and *sein* (in the sense *to be possible or necessary*) are never followed by the passive, but always by the active infinitive, the latter with, the former without *zu* (§ 50, 4). Er ließ ein Haus bauen (he caused a house to be built, i. e. he had a house built); ich lasse meine Bücher binden (I have my books bound); dieser Verlust ist nicht zu ersetzen (this loss cannot be repaired); ein solcher Vorschlag ist zu verwerfen (such a proposition is to be [must be] rejected).

The **PRESENT PARTICIPLE** is very rarely used as a verbal form, and never with the verb *sein*. Expressions like *I am going, he was writing* are to be rendered by the simple tense: ich gehe, er schrieb. But this participle is often used as an *Adjective* and sometimes as an *Adverb*, as diese Landschaft ist reizend (this landscape is charming); das weinende Kind eilt nach Hause (the weeping child hastens home); er sah mich drohend an (he looked at me threateningly).

The **PAST PARTICIPLE** is used exactly in the same way and for the same purposes as in English.

§ 90.

The **Tense**, i. e. time, is inseparable from the idea of action or condition, and therefore a necessary characteristic of the verb, and at the same time pertaining only to the verb. Particular moments of time are to be expressed by special adverbs, as jetzt (now), bald (soon), heute (to-day), neulich (the other day); but general distinctions of time are expressed by the inflection of the verb. Since every action or condition is present to the mind as taking place, either at the moment of speaking, or before, or after it, we have three principal tenses:

- a. The **PRESENT TENSE**, as ich gehe (I go, I am going), er arbeitet (he works), wir sind zufrieden (we are contented).
- b. The **PAST TENSE**, as ich ging (I went), er arbeitete (he worked), wir waren zufrieden (we were contented).
- b. The **FUTURE TENSE**, as ich werde gehen (I shall go), er wird arbeiten (he will work), wir werden zufrieden sein (we shall be contented).

As the English, so has the German language, as we see from this, only two simple tenses, the Present and the Past. To form a future tense, both languages require an auxiliary verb, mak-

ing this a compound tense. By the same means other compound tenses can be formed, which are subdivisions of the principal tenses, so that we have, in the whole, six tenses:

1. Present Tense: *ich schreibe*, I write.
2. Past " *ich schrieb*, I wrote.
3. Future " *ich werde schreiben*, I shall write.
4. Present Perfect Tense: *ich habe geschrieben*, I have written.
5. Past " " *ich hatte geschrieben*, I had written.
6. Future " " *ich werde geschrieben haben*, I shall have written.

In most cases the two languages correspond in the application of these various tenses. A more minute treatment will have to point out such cases, in which the two languages differ in their application. But this goes beyond the limits of an elementary grammar.

§ 91.

The **Person** expresses the particular relation in which the subject stands to the speaker. The subject is either the person or persons speaking (first person), or the person or persons spoken to (second person), or, finally, the person or thing or, persons or things spoken of (third person). For these we have special words called Personal Pronouns. These are: *ich* (I), *wir* (we), *du* (thou), *ihr* (you), *er*, *sie*, *es* (he, she, it), *sie* (they). But besides this indication of the person we have an additional one in the inflection which the verb itself undergoes; for instance:

First person: *ich spreche* (I speak), *ich bin jung* (I am young), *wir sprechen* (we speak), *wir sind jung* (we are young).

Second person: *du sprichst* (thou speakest), *du bist jung* (thou art young), *ihr sprecht* (you speak), *ihr seid jung* (you are young).

Third person: *er, sie, es spricht* (he, she, it speaks), *er, sie, es ist jung* (he, she, it is young), *sie sprechen* (they speak), *sie sind jung* (they are young).

When the subject is a *noun*, it must, being a person or thing *spoken of*, also be the third person, as *der Mann spricht* (the man speaks), *das Buch ist neu* (the book is new), *die Vögel fliegen* (the birds fly).

§ 92.

According to the usual grammatical terminology, we call the

changes wrought to express gender, number and case, Declension, those used for the expression of degree, Comparison, and all those formed on the verb, Conjugation; so that we have the following three forms of inflection:

1. **DECLENSION**, or the inflection of Nouns, Substantive Pronouns and Determining Adjectives according to gender, number and case.
2. **COMPARISON**, or the inflection of Qualitative Adjectives and Adverbs according to degree.
3. **CONJUGATION**, or the inflection of Verbs according to number, person, mood and tense.

III. AGREEMENT AND GOVERNMENT.

§ 93.

Having seen in § 76—83 what different parts of speech we may meet in a sentence, and in § 84—91, what changes some of them may have to undergo when used in a sentence, we shall now see what relations of the various parts of speech to each other may be expressed by means of these inflections.

In the sentence *die kleinen Kinder spielten* (the little children played) the termination *er* in *Kinder* indicates the plural, the letter *t* in *spielten* the past tense. Both express ideas which lie in the nature of the words, in the first that of number, in the second, that of time; for there may be either one child or more children, and the act of playing may be either present, past or future. Now the termination *en* in *kleinen* and in *spielten* are also forms of the plural, but neither the word *klein* nor the word *spielen* admits of the idea of number. This idea can be conceived only in regard to nouns and their substitutes, i. e. to objects, persons or things, but not to adjectives or verbs. The grammatical form of a plural is given to these words, only to indicate externally their relation to the plural *Kinder*, to express their harmony with this noun. Neither *kleinen* nor *spielten* depend on *Kinder*, for the former is added as a companion, the latter is the predicate and must, as such, be quite as independent as the subject. This close relation of any word to another in the same sentence, which is free from dependence, we call **Agreement**.

We must here guard the student from the misconception that words which agree with each other, necessarily have the same termination. Different words are declined or conjugated in different ways, and the inflection of a word is a purely etymological matter, independent of syntax. But a word that is to agree with another must be in the same number and person, if a verb, or in the same gender, number and case, if not a verb, for instance: —

ich kaufte einen kleinen Hund, I bought a little dog,
 du kauftest ein großes Bild, you bought a large picture,
 diese Blumen gehören meiner Schwester, these flowers belong to my sister.

Here *kaufte* agrees with *ich* as first person singular, *kauftest* with *du* as second person singular, *gehören* with *Blumen* as third person plural, *einen* and *kleinen* agree with *Hund* as accusative of the masculine, *großes* with *Bild* as accusative of the neuter gender, *diese* with *Blumen* as nominative plural, and *meiner* with *Schwester* as dative of the feminine gender.

§ 94.

In the sentence *der Mann führt den Knaben* (the man leads the boy) the termination *n* in *Knaben* is given to express a very different relation from the one just spoken of. Here the word *Knabe* is not to agree with any other word, but it stands in a relation of dependence to the word *führt*; it is acted upon and affected by this word which exercises a certain power over it, and this relation we call **Government**; the word *führt* governs the word *Knabe* which therefore stands in the Accusative case.

In the sentences

ich kaufte ein Buch, I bought a book,
 der Bettler dankte ihm, the beggar thanked him,
 gedenke mein, remember me,

the words *Buch*, *ihm* and *mein* are governed by the words *kaufte*, *dankte* and *gedenke*. If any word governs another word, it causes this other word to stand in one of the oblique cases, Genitive, Dative or Accusative; thus in our sentences *Buch* is the accusative, *ihm* the dative, and *mein* the genitive.

§ 95.

In §§ 93 and 94 we have seen that certain forms of inflection are required to express either agreement or government. There are however, some others which are independent of either, and only dependent on the thought or conception of the speaker; and so we have to distinguish the following three classes:

1. Forms for the relation of AGREEMENT.

a. All kinds of *Adjectives*, i. e. articles, pronominal adjectives, qualitative adjectives, quantitative adjectives or numerals (to some extent) and verbal adjectives or participles, must agree with the nouns they determine, in gender, number and case: as *der Hase* (the lion), *eines Hauses* (of a house), *den Töchtern* (to the daughters), *diese Blume* (this flower), *meinen Eltern* (to my parents), *ein großer Hund* (a large dog), *weißes Brod* (white bread), *vieler Leute* (many people), *das Glück zweier Freunde* (the happiness of two friends), *die Feier des vierten Juli* (the celebration of the fourth of July), *ein singender Vogel* (a singing bird), *gedruckte Bücher* (printed books).

b. *Verbs* must agree with their subjects in number and person, as *ich laufe* (I run), *er geht* (he goes), *ihr lacht* (you laugh).

2. Forms for the relation of GOVERNMENT.

Such are only the oblique cases, i. e. *Genitive, Dative and Accusative* of nouns and substantive pronouns, (see note to § 79), as *die Augen des Kindes* (the eyes of the child), *gib es dem Knaben* (give it to the boy), *er tadelt mich* (he blames me), *er gefällt ihnen* (he pleases them).

3. Forms which express *neither* agreement *nor* government.

- a. The number of nouns (singular or plural).
- b. The degrees of comparison in adjectives and adverbs.
- c. The moods and tenses of verbs.

These, as we have stated, depend only on the conception of the speaker, and not on any grammatical relation.

§ 96.

It remains only for us to state WHAT PARTS of speech CAN GOVERN other words. These are:

- a. The *Noun*, when it stands in immediate relation to another noun that depends on it, in which case it always governs the Genitive, as *das Alter des Mannes* (the man's age), *das Ende des Buches* (the end of the book).

Of the words of the following three classes, some govern the Genitive, some the Dative and some the Accusative, and some of them can even govern two cases.

- b. The *Adjective*, as *er ist des Lebens müde* (he is tired of life), *das ist mir angenehm* (this is agreeable to me), *das Band war einen Fuß lang* (the ribbon was one foot long).
- c. The *Verb*, as *er erinnert sich dessen* (he remembers that), *ich danke dir* (I thank you), *er schlägt den Hund* (he strikes the dog), *ich schrieb dir einen Brief* (I wrote you a letter), *er zeugt ihn des Betrugs* (he accuses him of deception).
- d. The *Preposition*, as *er kam des Geldes wegen* (he came on account of the money), *komm mit mir* (come with me), *ich that es für ihn* (I did it for him), *er ist in dem Hause* (he is in the house), *er geht in das Haus* (he goes into the house). (Compare § 67—71.)

The ADVERB, the CONJUNCTION and the INTERJECTION are three parts of speech which can never stand in the relation of agreement or government to any word in the sentence.

IV. THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCES.

§ 97.

A Sentence, according to § 76, is a thought expressed in words, and consists of a *subject* and a *predicate*.

It is called a **SIMPLE SENTENCE**, when only one statement is made, i. e. when it has only *one predicate*, as *der Knabe spielt* (the boy plays), *das Haus ist alt* (the house is old), and a **COMPOUND SENTENCE**, when two or more statements are made, i. e. when it has *more than one predicate*, as *der Knabe spielt und singt* (the boy plays and sings), *das Haus ist alt, aber die Scheune ist neu* (the house is old, but the barn is new), *er kommt nicht, weil er krank ist* (he does not come, because he is sick).

A **SIMPLE SENTENCE** is *nude*, when it contains only those parts which are absolutely necessary to a sentence, i. e. Subject, Copula and Predicate (the latter two sometimes in one word [§ 98, Note]), as *der Baum ist hoch* (the tree is high), *das Mädchen singt* (the girl sings), and *amplified*, when to these necessary parts some modifications are added, which have not themselves the form of sentences, as *der alte Baum ist sehr hoch* (the old tree is very high), *das lustige Mädchen singt ein Lied* (the merry girl sings a song).

According to the form of the thought expressed, a sentence may be *declarative, interrogative, optative or imperative*.

A **DECLARATIVE** sentence contains an *assertion*, as *das Pferd ist ein sehr nützliches Thier* (the horse is a very useful animal), *Carthago wurde von den Römern zerstört* (Carthago was destroyed by the Romans), *ich habe meinen Bruder seit drei Wochen nicht gesehen* (I have not seen my brother for three weeks).

An **INTERROGATIVE** sentence contains a *question*, as *hast du das Buch gekauft* (have you bought the book)? *wer gab ihm dieses Geld* (who gave him this money)? *was hast du geschrieben* (what have you written)?

An **OPTATIVE** sentence expresses a *wish*, as *o, daß er käme* (oh, that he might come)! *Hättest du doch das nicht gesagt* (would, that you had not said this)!

An **IMPERATIVE** sentence expresses a *command or request*, as *geh' nach Hause* (go home)! *bleibe bei mir* (stay with me)!

The Parts of the Simple Sentence.

§ 98.

A. The SUBJECT may be

1. a *noun* or substantive *pronoun* (§§ 77 and 79, Note): *der Tisch ist rund* (the table is round), *der Vogel singt* (the bird sings), *wir arbeiten* (we work), *das ist schön* (that is beautiful).

2. It may be indefinitely expressed by the word **es** (it), this not being used then as a personal pronoun: **es** ist kalt (it is cold), **es** regnet (it rains), **es** freut mich (I am glad).

3. It is sometimes placed *after the verb*, for the sake of emphasis, and the regular place of the subject, before the verb, is then filled out by **es** which, in this case, is a mere expletive: „**es** heult der Sturm, **es** braust das Meer“ (the gale is howling, the sea is roaring), **es** ruft jemand (somebody calls, or, there is somebody calling).

4. Sometimes it is *not expressed* at all. This is only the case in imperative sentences, when the pronoun of the second person is understood: *komm* (come)! *arbeite* (work)! *geh*! *Acht* (pay attention)!

B. The PREDICATE may be

1. a *verb* in which predicate (attribute) and copula are united, either in simple forms: die Sonne **scheint** (the sun shines), du **weinst** (thou weepst), wir **kamen** (we came), die Kinder **singen** (the children sing); or in compound forms: wir **haben** **geseht** (we have conquered), du **wirst** **erstaunen** (you will wonder), die Kuh **wurde** **geschlachtet** (the cow was slaughtered), er **kann** **tanzen** (he can dance), ihr **müßt** **arbeiten** (you must work). In these compound forms the auxiliary takes the character of the copula, while the infinitive or participle takes that of the main (grammatical) predicate or attribute.

2. It may, separated from the copula, be expressed by an *adjective* or by a *participle* used as an adjective; das Buch ist **neu** (the book is new), die Frau war **glücklich** (the woman was happy), diese Musik ist **reizend** (this music is charming), mein Haus ist **verkauft** (my house is sold).

Note. It is proper to say, that a sentence, logically, consists of *three* principal parts, subject, copula and predicate, as der Vater ist fleißig. (the father is diligent). In those cases where the copula and predicate are united in one word, as ich **schreibe**, (I write), der Knabe **spielt**, (the boy plays), wir **arbeiten**, (we work), we are justified in saying, that the root of the verb, **schreib**, **spiel**, **arbeit**, contains the predicate, while the termination of the verb, **e**, **t**, **en** etc. represents the copula.

3. It may be a *noun* or substantive pronoun (§ 79, Note): das ist ein **Ölgemälde** (this is an oil painting), Schiller war ein **Dichter** (Schiller was a poet), der Walfisch ist ein **Säugethier** (the whale is a mammal), ich bin **es** (it is I), das warst **du** (that was you).

C. The COPULA

appears as an *independent* word, only in sentences that have for their predicate an adjective (sometimes participle) or noun

(sometimes pronoun) : Carl **ist** krank (Charles is sick), das Geld **ist** verloren (the money is lost), er **war** ein Amerikaner (he was an American), das **ist** er (that is he).

The Copula, generally, is some finite form of the verb *sein*, but a few other verbs sometimes take the character of a mere copula; these are *werden*, *bleiben*, *scheinen* and *heißen*: Wilhelm **wird** groß (William is growing tall), mein Freund **blieb** gesund (my friend remained well), der Richter **scheint** gerührt (the judge seems [to be] moved), mein Sohn **heißt** Alonzo (my son's name is Alonzo).

§ 99.

Concerning the **AGREEMENT** of the predicate with its subject we have to observe:

A **VERB**, whether combining the character of the predicate and the copula, or appearing merely as the latter, must agree with its subject (§ 95) in *person* and *number*: ich **lese** (I read), du **bist** glücklich (you are happy), die Taube **fliegt** (the pigeon flies), wir **werden** spielen (we shall play), ihr **könnt** gehen (you may go), die Hunde **bellen** (the dogs bark).

An **ADJECTIVE**, used as predicate, takes *no termination*, but appears always in its primitive form: der Nachbar **ist reich** (the neighbor is rich), die Katze **ist schlau** (the cat is sly), das Dorf **ist groß** (the village is large), die Pferde **sind schön** (the horses are fine).

A **NOUN** (or *pronoun*), used as predicate, must agree with its subject in *number* and *case*, the latter being, for subject and predicate always the nominative: ich bin **ein Mann** (I am a man), die Rose **ist eine Blume** (the rose is a flower), die Söhne **waren Kaufleute** (the sons were merchants).

§ 100.

The Amplified Sentence.

Besides the three principle parts of a sentence, subject, copula and predicate, we may have various amplifications which modify either the subject or the predicate.

A. The **SUBJECT** may have the following amplifications:

1. An *Adjective*: der **fleißige** Schüler liest (the diligent scholar reads), ein **armer** Mensch **ist** unglücklich (a poor man is unfortunate). There may even be more than one modifying adjective, or an adjective may be further modified by an adverb: der **aufmerksame, fleißige** Schüler liest (the attentive, diligent scholar reads), ein **sehr armer** Mensch **ist** unglücklich (a very poor man is unfortunate).

2. A *Noun* in the *Nominative* case: König Friedrich war siegreich (king Frederic was victorious), Doctor Braun ist geschickt (Doctor Brown is skillful). Such a noun may be connected with the main subject by the conjunction *als*: Friedrich als König war groß (Frederic, as a king, was great), Braun als Arzt ist geschickt (Brown, as a physician, is skillful). Especially common is the *apposition* which is always to be included by commas: Humboldt, der große Naturforscher, ist todt (Humboldt, the great naturalist, is dead).

3. A *Noun* in the *Genitive* case: der Eigenthümer des Hauses ist reich (the owner of the house is rich), Karl's Schwester ist verheirathet (Charles' sister is married).

4. An *Adverb*, generally an adverb of place: dieser Baum hier ist alt (this tree here is old), das Fenster dort oben ist offen (the window up there is open), das Concert gestern war schön (the concert yesterday [of yesterday] was beautiful).

5. A *Preposition* with a noun or pronoun governed by it: mein Bruder in Philadelphia ist krank (my brother in Philadelphia is sick), dieses Gedicht von Heine ist reizend (this poem of Heine's is charming), die Nachricht über ihn ist traurig (the news about him is sad).

6. An *Infinitive* with the preposition *zu*: die Gewohnheit zu rauchen ist allgemein (the habit of smoking is common), die Neigung zu spielen ist gefährlich (the inclination for gambling is dangerous).

B. THE PREDICATE CAN HAVE THE FOLLOWING AMPLIFICATIONS:

1. *Nouns* and *pronouns* in *oblique cases* (genitive, dative, accusative): ich gedente meiner Heimath (I am thinking of my home), das Kleid gefällt dem Mädchen (the dress pleases the girl), Wilhelm schrieb einen Brief (William wrote a letter), vergiß mein nicht (forget me not), ich danke dir (I thank you), der Hund biß ihn (the dog bit him).

A verb may govern two cases at once, of which one always is the accusative, the other being either the dative or genitive. An accusative governed by a verb is called the *direct object* of the sentence, and a verb which governs the accusative, a *transitive verb*, while verbs which cannot govern the accusative are called *intransitive*. In the sentence der Vater kauft ein Buch (the father bought a book), ein Buch is in the accusative case, and is the object of the transitive verb kauft. If a transitive verb is followed by a dative besides the accusative, the word in the dative is called the *indirect object*. In the sentence der Vater kauft dem Sohne ein Buch (the father bought a book for the son), ein Buch is the direct and dem Sohne the indirect object.

An active sentence containing a transitive verb may be changed to a *passive* sentence, and in this case the *direct object* becomes the *subject* of the new sentence, as ein Buch wurde von dem Vater gekauft (a book was bought by the father). Here ein Buch is the subject, and, therefore in the nominative case. But only the *direct object* can, by such a transformation of the sentence, become the subject.

Some few verbs govern a *genitive* besides an accusative: der Schurke beraubte mich meines Geldes (the villain robbed me of my money), er beschuldigt diesen Mann der Nachlässigkeit (he accuses this man of negligence).

2. *Prepositions* followed by a noun or pronoun (or rather, nouns or pronouns governed by prepositions): mein Onkel wohnt in der Stadt (my uncle lives in town), wir sprachen von dir

(we talked of you), dein Freund lachte **über die Geschichte** (your friend laughed about the story), dein Bruder fragt **nach dir** (your brother inquires for you).

3. *Adverbs* of all kinds, of place, time, manner, degree, etc.: der Arzt wohnt **hier** (the physician lives here), dieser Brief kam **gestern** (this letter came yesterday), mein Vetter geht **so** (my cousin walks this way).

4. An *Infinitive* with the preposition *zu*, which has the character of a direct object of the preceding verb, er erwartete *zu* fallen (he expected to fall, i. e. he expected a fall), er versprach *zu* antworten (he promised to answer, i. e. he promised an answer). Such an infinitive may itself be further modified by an object or adverb, as er gedenkt öfter *zu* kommen (he intends to come oftener), ich fürchte das Spiel *zu* verlieren (I was afraid to lose [I should lose] the game).

The Compound Sentence.

§ 101.

A compound sentence is formed, either by the *coordination* or *subordination* of two simple sentences.

COORDINATION is the connecting of two sentences of *equal rank*, with one another, by means of certain conjunctions: er geht **und** du kommst (he goes and you come); er lernt nichts, **denn** er ist nicht fleißig (he learns nothing, for he is not diligent). In these cases, each simple sentence contains a statement made for its own sake and independent of the other, but connected with it on an equal footing. The *coordinative conjunctions*, i. e. those which connect two sentences of equal rank, are:

und, and	sondern, but
oder, or	sowohl — als (als auch), as well
denn, for	— as
aber, but	entweder — oder, either — or
allein, but	weder — noch, neither — nor.

(compare § 72.)

SUBORDINATION is the connecting of two simple sentences of *different rank*, one of them being the *principal*, the other the *dependent* sentence: er ging, **als** du kamst (he went when you came), er lernt nichts, **weil** er nicht fleißig ist (he learns nothing, because he is not diligent). In these cases the sentences er ging and er lernt nichts, contain statements made for their own sake and are called *principal* sentences, while the sentences als du kamst and weil er nicht fleißig ist, are only modifications of those principal sentences, and are called *dependent* (or *subordinate*) sentences.

Dependent sentences are always modifications of principal sentences, and can be changed to such modifications as are not separate sentences at all: *mein Bruder, der krank ist, bleibt zu Hause* (my brother who is sick, remains at home), can be changed to *mein kranker Bruder bleibt zu Hause* (my sick brother etc.); *ich kaufe dieses Bild nicht, weil ich kein Geld habe* (I do not buy this picture, because I have no money) to: *ich kaufe dieses Bild aus Mangel an Geld nicht* (I do not buy this picture from want of money); *ich weiß, daß er angekommen ist* (I know that he has arrived) to: *ich weiß sein Angkommen sein, i. e. von seiner Ankunft* (I know of his having arrived, i. e. of his arrival).

Note. From the last example we see, that the object of a verb may be a *sentence*, i. e. a dependent clause which takes the place of a noun (comp. § 80). In the same way the *subject* (§ 77) may be a *dependent clause*. In the sentence *es freut mich, daß er glücklich ist* (I am glad of it, that he is happy), the dependent sentence, beginning with *daß*, is the subject to the predicate *freut*, and we can say *daß er glücklich ist* (sein Glück) *freut mich*. But when the subject (here the dependent clause) is placed after the predicate, its normal place, before the predicate, must be filled by the expletive *es* (§ 98).

Interrogative sentences in which an actual inquiry is made, as *wie hieß er* (what was his name)? *wann wird er kommen* (when will he come)? are *direct questions*, and are as such *principal sentences*. But if the thought contained in a question is made the object of the predicate of another sentence, it becomes an *indirect question*, as *ich fragte ihn, wie er hieß* (I asked him, what his name was); *ich weiß nicht, wann er kommen wird* (I do not know, when he will come). That which originally was a principal sentence, has thus become a dependent sentence, i. e. a mere modification of another sentence, and we may say for it: *ich fragte nach seinem Namen* (I inquired for his name); *ich weiß die Zeit seiner Ankunft nicht* (I do not know the time of his arrival). Hence every *indirect question is a dependent sentence*.

A dependent sentence need not always follow its principal sentence, but it may precede it, or be inclosed between its parts. We can say: *Ich werde zu Bett gehen, wenn ich mit dieser Arbeit fertig bin* (I shall go to bed when I am done with this work), or: *wenn ich mit dieser Arbeit fertig bin, werde ich zu Bett gehen*, or finally: *ich werde, wenn ich mit dieser Arbeit fertig bin, zu Bett gehen*.

§ 102.

Dependent Sentences are, as we have seen, in fact, only modifications of principal sentences, and this subordination or dependence is indicated by *special words* that introduce them, and by which they are directly recognized as dependent sentences.

These words, introducing dependent sentences, are :

1. The **RELATIVE PRONOUNS** *wer, was, welcher, der* (§ 30) : *Wer gesund sein will, muß mäßig leben* (he who would be well must live temperately). *Was ich dir gesagt habe, ist wahr* (what I have told you, is true). *Das Buch, welches du in der Hand hast, gehört mir* (the book you have in your hand, belongs to me). *Ich ging heute zu dem Manne, der gestern hier war* (I went to that man to-day, who was here yesterday.)

2. The **RELATIVE ADVERBS** *wie, wo, wann*, and the compounds of *wo* with prepositions, as *womit, wovon, wobei*

etc. Er spricht gerade so, **wie** sein Vater (he speaks exactly as his father does). Sie kommt von der Gegend, **wo** meine Schwester lebt, (she comes from the neighborhood where my sister lives). Ich weiß nicht, **wann** er schrieb (I do not know, when he wrote). Er zeigte mir das Instrument, **womit** er die Operation gemacht hatte (he showed me the instrument with which he had performed the operation). Sage mir, **wodurch** man dies verhindern kann (tell me, by what this can be prevented.)

3. The SUBORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS **daß, ob, weil, als, wenn, wie** etc. (compare § 73.): Ich glaube nicht, **daß** er gestorben ist (I do not believe that he is dead). Frage ihn, **ob** er morgen kommen kann (ask him, if he can come to-morrow). Ich gehe nicht in's Theater, **weil** ich keine Zeit habe (I do not go to the theatre, because I have no time). **Als** ich in Rom war, lernte ich ihn kennen (when I was in Rome, I made his acquaintance). **Wenn** das Wetter gut bleibt, werden wir auf's Land gehen (if the weather remains pleasant, we shall go to the country). Er ist noch nicht gekommen, **wie** ich sehe (I see, he has not come yet).

Dependent sentences are sometimes *contracted* or *abridged* by means of an *Infinitive* or *Participle*. For er hoffte, daß er mich treffen werde (he hoped, that he would meet me), we may say: er hoffte mich zu treffen; for der Knabe, der von seinem Vater bestraft worden war, weinte (the boy who had been punished by his father, wept): der von seinem Vater bestrafte Knabe weinte; for er ging weiter, indem er sich umschah (he went on, while he looked round): er ging, sich umsehend, weiter.

Especially common is the following construction: If a dependent sentence is to express the aim or object of the predicate in the principal sentence, it often is, instead of being formed by means of the conjunction **daß** or **damit** and a finite verb, formed by means of the conjunction **um** and an infinitive with **zu**, so that, in such a case, we have a *dependent sentence without a finite verb*, as ich sage dir das, um dich vor der Gefahr zu warnen for damit ich dich warne (I tell you this, in order to warn you of the danger); er kam, um Abschied zu nehmen (he came to take leave).

VI. ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

§ 103.

The different parts forming a sentence, are to succeed each other according to certain principles and rules which determine the *Normal succession of words*. The speaker or writer has, however, the liberty to deviate from this normal succession. But this liberty is again restricted by certain rules and limits within which it may move, but beyond which it cannot go without being wrong. Such deviations from the normal succession, which are according to rule, and correct, are called *Inversions*.

Normal Succession of Words.

§ 104.

PRINCIPAL DECLARATIVE SENTENCE.

SUBJECT.	PREDICATE.		
	Finite Verb.	Adverbs, Objects etc.	Attribute.
1. Wilhelm William	schreibt. writes.		
2. Wilhelm W.	hat has		geschrieben. written.
3. Wilhelm W.	hat has	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig to-day a letter to Leipzig	geschrieben. written.
4. Wilhelm W.	schrieb wrote	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig. to-day a letter to Leipzig.	

1. In every principal declarative sentence (§97 & 101.) the *whole* (logical) *subject* must be given, before the predicate can commence; for instance: die lange und sorgfältig ausgearbeitete Rede des Herrn M. N., gehalten im Repräsentantenhause zu Washington am 15ten des vorigen Monats, machte einen bedeutenden Eindruck auf alle gegenwärtigen Mitglieder des Hauses, (the long and carefully written speech of Mr. A. B., delivered in the house of representatives at Washington, on the 15th of last month made a great impression upon all the members of the house who were present). Here the subject closes with *Monats*, and the predicate begins with *machte*.

2. The *predicate* always must *begin* with the finite verb, while its attribute *comes last* (Ex. 2. 3.), all modifying expressions that may be added (adverbs, objects etc.) being enclosed between these two.

Note. In English, an adverb is frequently placed between the subject and the finite verb: *I never go there; he evidently forgot it*. This cannot be done in German, where all adverbs of the predicate must, in a principal sentence, come after the finite verb: *ich gehe nie dorthin; er vergaß es offenbar*.

3. By the term *ATTRIBUTE* we here signify the grammatical predicate, if this is separate from the copula (§ 77, 78 & 98). Since the copula is always a finite verb, and the predicate, therefore, if combining copula and attribute in one word, must also be finite, we have marked here the column for the copula by the term *FINITE VERB*, and the student will observe that a predicate combining attribute and copula in one word, must take the *place of the copula*, the place for the attribute being vacant in such a case (Ex. 1. 4).

4. If the *ATTRIBUTE* consists of a noun or adjective with a verb, the verb comes last: Ferdinand ist — **Soldat gewesen** (Ferdi-

nand has been a soldier); du wirst — **krank werden** (you will get sick); er hofft — **reich zu werden** (he hopes to get rich).

5. If the **ATTRIBUTE** consists of two or more verbs, the auxiliary comes *after* the principal verb, and hence the infinitive, with or without *zu*, *after* the participle: er kann — **geschlafen haben** (he may have slept); sie muß — **gekommen sein** (she must have come); wir sind — **bestraft worden** (we have been punished); ihr könnt — **verläumdete worden sein** (you may have been slandered); er glaubte — **geträumt zu haben** (he thought to have dreamt); du scheinst — **betrogen worden zu sein** (you seem to have been deceived).

6. An infinitive with *zu* which does not express *intention*, but is an amplification (the object) of the principal verb (§ 100, B, 4.) may, like any other modification, precede the attribute, if this is an infinitive or participle, as er wird das Haus zu verkaufen suchen (he will try to sell the house); ich hatte dich zu sehen gehofft (I had hoped to see you); er hat wieder zu fallen gefürchtet (he feared he might fall again). But it is preferable to have such an infinitive with its objects or adverbs follow the attribute, the infinitive with *zu* being at the very end of the whole sentence: er wird suchen, das Haus zu verkaufen; ich hatte gehofft, dich zu sehen; er hat gefürchtet, wieder zu fallen.

If the principal verb is not a compound, but a simple finite verb, the infinitive with *zu* must, of course, be at the end of the sentence, as ich wünsche, dieses Buch noch einmal zu lesen (I wish to read this book once more).

§ 105.

PRINCIPAL INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE.

Interrogative Word.	Finite Verb.	Subject.	Adverbs, Objects etc.	Attribute.
A. 1.	Schreibt	Wilhelm?		
	Writes	William?		
2.	Hat	Wilhelm		geschrieben?
	Has	W.		written?
3.	Hat	Wilhelm	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig	geschrieben?
	Has	W.	to-day a letter to Leipzig	written?
4.	Schrieb	Wilhelm	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig?	
	Wrote	W.	to-day a letter to Leipzig?	
B. 1. Was	schreibt	Wilhelm?		
	What writes	W.?		
2. Was	hat	Wilhelm		geschrieben?
	What has	W.		written?
3. Warum	hat	Wilhelm	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig	geschrieben?
	Why has	W.	to-day a letter to Leipzig	written?
4. Wann	schrieb	Wilhelm	einen Brief nach Leipzig?	
	When wrote	W.	a letter to Leipzig?	

1. In every *principal interrogative sentence*, i. e. direct question (§ 97 and 101) which does not contain any interrogative *pronoun* or *adverb*, the finite verb comes first (Ex. A, 1. 2. 3. 4.), and next to it the subject. The attribute, if separated from the copula, stands last, and all modifying expressions are inserted between the subject and the attribute. If a principal interrogative sentence contains an interrogative *pronoun* or *adverb*, this

takes the first place, all the remaining parts of the sentence following in the same order as in the other case, (Ex. B, 1. 2. 3. 4.).

2. The German language never uses the verb *thun* (to do) as an auxiliary verb, and sentences like *do you see him?* must be rendered in the form *see you him?* i. e. *siehst du ihn?*

(For further remarks see § 107.)

§ 106.

DEPENDENT SENTENCE.

	Connective.	Subject.	Adverbs, Objects etc.	Attribute.	Finite Verb.
1.	Wenn When	Wilhelm William			schreibt. writes.
2.	Da Since	Wilhelm W.		geschrieben hat. written has.	
3. Der Brief, The letter	welchen which	Wilhelm W.	heute to-day	nach Leipzig geschrieben hat. to Leipzig written has.	
4. Ich weiß, I know	warum why	Wilhelm W.	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig to-day a letter to Leipzig		schrieb. wrote.

1. A dependent interrogative sentence, or indirect question, (§ 101.) requires the same arrangement of words as a dependent declarative sentence.

2. By the term **CONNECTIVE** we here signify the word which characterizes a dependent sentence as such, and which is either a *subordinative conjunction* (§ 73, 1. 3.), or a *relative pronoun* or *adverb* (§ 30. and § 73, 2.). This connective takes the first place in the sentence, and is immediately followed by the subject. A peculiar feature of the German language is, that it distinguishes the dependent sentence from the principal by its external form, i. e. by a different arrangement of words, placing, in the dependent sentence, the *finite verb at the end*. Immediately before it comes the attribute, and the modifying expressions are inserted between the subject and the attribute.

3. Whether the dependent sentence follows or precedes the principal sentence, or is enclosed between its parts, it always must be separated from it by a *comma*: Ich will ihm vergeben, da bu es wünschst or ich will ihm, da bu es wünschst, vergeben or da bu es wünschst, will ich ihm vergeben (since you wish so, I will pardon him).

4. The remarks made § 104, 4. 5. concerning an attribute that consists of more than one word, find their application here too: man sagte mir, daß er krank geworden sei (I was told that he had fallen sick), wer weiß, was er gesagt haben mag (who knows what he may have said). In such cases the finite verb *may precede* the attribute, and when the attribute consists of three verbal forms, it *must* do so, on account of rhythmical euphony: ich kann mir's nicht anders erklären, als daß meine Uhr schon gestern muß gestohlen worden sein (I cannot explain it otherwise than that my watch must have been stolen yesterday); „..... sobald angenommen wird, daß der letztere meinen Willen hätte einschränken können," (as soon as we assume, that the latter [cause] might have restricted my will); Schiller. — „Er war aber viel zu sehr mit sich und seinen Absichten beschäftigt, als daß er es hätte übel empfinden sollen" (but he was too much engaged with himself and his intentions, to take offence at it), Goethe.

5. Finite forms of the auxiliary verbs **haben** and **sein** are, in dependent sentences, often *left out*, and this in the most refined as well as in colloquial style: „Er zaudert, bis ihm gesetzte, verständige Leute, die ganz nahe gegenwärtig gewesen (sc. waren), die selbst zur Rettung der einzelnen beigetragen (sc. hatten), auf das heiligste versichern, daß alle gerettet seien." (He hesitates until sedate and sensible people who had been standing close by, and had themselves assisted in the rescue of the individual persons, give him the most sacred assurance, that all are saved); Goethe. „Nur, Hasi, borge nicht bei denen, die ich reich gemacht (sc. habe).“ (Only, Hasi, borrow not of those made rich by me); Lessing.

6. When a dependent sentence is formed by means of *um* zu and an infinitive, instead of the conjunction *damit* or *daß* and the finite verb (§ 77.), the conjunction *um* must be the *first* word of this sentence, while the *infinitive with zu* must be placed *at the very end* of it: er geht nach Europa, um seinen Vater dort zu besuchen (he goes to Europe, in order to visit there his father); er eilt nach Hause, um nicht von dem drohenden Ge-

witter eilicht zu werden (he hastened home, not to be overtaken by the threatening storm.)

7. An infinitive with *zu* which does not express intention, is not to be regarded as an abridged dependent sentence, and cannot be changed to one, without doing violence to the spirit of the language. It is simply an amplification (the object) of the predicate and has, as such, its place, where all the amplifications of the predicate have it, i. e. between the finite verb and the attribute. Compare § 104, 6.

§ 107.

Remarks.

Principal interrogative and dependent sentences have the following characteristics in common :

1. The subject, object or any adverb of the sentence, must stand first, if it is the *interrogative* or *relative pronoun* or *adverb* :

Wer (who) hat einen Brief geschrieben ?

Was (what) hat Wilhelm geschrieben ?

Wovon (of what) hat Wilhelm geschrieben ?

Wilhelm, **der** (who) einen Brief geschrieben hat.

Der Brief, **welchen** (which) Wilhelm geschrieben hat.

Ich weiß, **warum** (why) Wilhelm geschrieben hat.

2. The only part of speech by which an interrogative or relative pronoun can, in the same sentence, be preceded, is the *preposition* :

An wen (to whom) hat Wilhelm geschrieben ?

Ich weiß nicht, **an wen** Wilhelm geschrieben hat.

3. If an interrogative or relative pronoun is in the *genitive case*, governed by a noun, or is used as an *adjective* qualifying some noun, this noun cannot be separated from it :

Wessen Sohn (whose son) hat einen Brief geschrieben ?

Welchen Brief (which letter) hat Wilhelm geschrieben ?

Ich weiß, **wessen Namen** (whose name) er geschrieben hat.

Ich weiß, **welchen Brief** er geschrieben hat.

4. In interrogative and dependent sentences, a personal pronoun standing in an objective case (dative or accusative) without any preposition, generally *precedes* the subject, if this is not itself a personal pronoun :

Hat **dich** dein Vater gesehen (has your father seen you) ?

Wird **mir** das helfen (will that help me) ?

Da **ihn** der Lehrer getadelt hat (since the teacher has rebuked him).

Wenn **Ihnen** jemand begegnet (if any body meets you).

§ 108.

Modifying Parts.

The position of all modifying parts, i. e. adverbs, objects, &c. is definite with regard to the principal parts, i. e. to subject, finite verb and attribute, but their position with regard to each other is not so definite. The modifying parts of the same sentence may sometimes be arranged in two or more different ways, all of them being correct. We can say: *Dieser Knabe hat durch seinen Fleiß seinem Vater viel Freude bereitet*, or: *dieser Knabe hat seinem Vater durch seinen Fleiß viel Freude bereitet*, or finally: *dieser Knabe hat seinem Vater viel Freude durch seinen Fleiß bereitet*, (this boy has caused much joy to his father by his diligence).

As a *general principle* it is to be observed that

Every modifying word precedes the one which it modifies.

Hence the modifiers all precede the attribute in every class of sentence, as is seen from the third example in each of the three preceding sections; every qualifying adjective (as in English) precedes its noun: *der reiche Mann hat dem armen Nachbar sein Geld gegeben* (the rich man has not given any money to the poor neighbor), every adverb, the adjective or adverb it qualifies: *ich habe ein ganz neues Haus gekauft* (I have bought an entirely new house), *er schreibt äußerst gut* (he writes extremely well).

Of the many *special directions* that might be given, the following are the most important. They state, what is *generally*, though not always observed.

1. **ADVERBS OF TIME** precede other adverbs as well as objects: *Mein Bruder hat gestern ein Haus in der Stadt gekauft* (my brother bought a house in town yesterday). *Er ist heute schon hier gewesen* (he has already been here today).
2. The indirect object (**DATIVE**) precedes the direct object (**ACCUSATIVE**): *Der Arzt hat dem Patienten ein Pulver gegeben* (the physician gave a powder to the patient). *Die Mutter brachte dem Kind ein Spielzeug* (the mother brought the child a toy).
3. **PRONOUNS** cause various changes of these rules 1 & 2, and take their place more according to *rhythmical* than grammatical principles, and are often placed nearer the beginning of the sentence than they would be according to those rules.
 - a. If the **DATIVE** is a **NOUN**, the **ACCUSATIVE** a **PRONOUN**, the latter comes first: *Er hat das meiner Mutter gesagt* (he said so to my mother).

b. If both objects are pronouns, the *heavier word*, i. e. the one which has more bulk and accent must come *after* the lighter; we say: Ich habe ihm dieses gegeben (I gave this to him); but we must say: ich habe es ihm gegeben (I gave it to him).

c. PERSONAL pronouns in the dative or accusative, without any preposition, especially the *reflexive* pronoun, *precede* all other modifying parts: Ich habe ihn gestern zu Hause gesehen (I saw him at home yesterday). Er hat mir neulich einen Brief geschrieben (he wrote me a letter the other day). Sie hat sich eben dreimal nach dir umgesehen (she has just now looked round three times after you).

4. The ADVERB of NEGATION *nicht* requires particular care, since its varied position has a decided influence upon the meaning of the sentence.

a. If the negation refers to the *whole sentence*, and the intention is, simply and entirely to deny what, without the adverb *nicht* would be expressed affirmatively, this adverb must stand last *before* the *attribute* or, if the finite verb contains the attribute, last of all: Ich habe heute deinem Bruder dieses Buch aus Versehen nicht gegeben, or ich gab heute deinem Bruder dieses Buch aus Versehen nicht (by mistake I did not give this book to your brother to-day).

b. But if the intention is, to indicate the *main thought* of the sentence, contained in the attribute, to be *affirmative*, and only its application to some *special expression* in the sentence *negative*, the adverb *nicht* must stand *immediately before this expression*:

Ich habe heute deinem Bruder dieses Buch nicht aus Versehen gegeben (not by mistake, but intentionally).

Ich habe heute deinem Bruder nicht dieses Buch aus Versehen gegeben (not this book, but another).

Ich habe heute nicht deinem Bruder dieses Buch aus Versehen gegeben (not to your brother, but to somebody else).

Ich habe nicht heute deinem Bruder dieses Buch aus Versehen gegeben (not to-day, but some other time).

Nicht ich habe heute deinem Bruder dieses Buch aus Versehen gegeben (not I, but some one else). This is the

only case in which an adverb precedes the subject without causing an inversion (comp. § 110. 1).

- c. In *QUESTIONS* which begin with an *interrogative* word, the position of *nicht* is more indifferent, since the nature of such questions lays the stress upon the interrogative word. In the sentence:

Warum hast du nicht heute (-) deinem Bruder (-) dieses Buch (-) zum Lesen (-) gegeben?

the adverb *nicht* might occupy *any* place marked by a dash. Should in such a question nevertheless the intention be, to refer the negation to some special expression, the adverb must, of course, stand immediately before it.

§ 109.

SEPARABLE VERBS.

In the use of those forms of separable verbs, in which the prefix is to be separated from the simple verb, i. e. in the *present* and *past* tenses and the *imperative* mood (§ 60, 1.) the following rules are to be observed:

- a. The simple finite verb takes its regular position as given in §§ 104. 105. 106. But the separated *prefix* invariably takes the position of the *attribute*: Ich lese (or las) meinem Vater diesen Brief **vor** (I read this letter to my father). Lies mir den Brief **vor**! (read this letter to me!)
- b. If there is another attribute besides the verb (§ 104, 4. 5.), the prefix must stand after it, and hence be still the last word of the sentence: er sieht krank **aus** (he looks sick), er kehrte mit dem Lorber gekrönt **zurück** (he returned crowned with the laurel), es fing so eben zu regnen **an** (it just began to rain). Only when this attribute is an infinitive with *zu*, as in the last case, it may stand after the prefix: es fing so eben **an** zu regnen. (Comp. § 100, B, 4.)
- c. The same rules are to be observed in *DEPENDENT* Sentences, and since the attribute (in our case the prefix) must in such sentences stand immediately before the finite verb (§ 106.), the *two parts* are written in *one word*: Der Brief, welchen mir mein Vater **vorlas**. Ich war auf dem Bahnhof, als der Zug **ankam** (I was at the station, when the train arrived). Wir eilten nach Hause, da es so eben zu regnen **anfang**, or, da es so eben **anfang** zu regnen (we hastened home, as it was just beginning to rain).

Inversions.

§ 110.

PRINCIPAL DECLARATIVE SENTENCE.

1. In a Principal Declarative Sentence, either the **ATTRIBUTE** or an **OBJECT** or an **ADVERB** (but only one at a time) *may* be taken from its normal place and, for the sake of emphasis, *be put first* in the sentence. In any such case *the finite verb must precede* the subject (see below, Ex., 1, 2, 3).

2. A **DEPENDENT SENTENCE** depends on its Principal Sentence and therefore we should logically expect that it would always be placed after it. But in German as in English, the Dependent Sentence is frequently placed first and — as it is, properly viewed, a modification of its principal sentence (§ 101) — this has the same effect as with other modifying expressions, i. e. in the principal sentence *the finite verb must stand before the subject* (s. Ex. 4). In such a case the Principal Sentence is commonly introduced by the conjunction **so** which however, being in this case a conjunction, must never, in English, be translated by *so*. It is usually best to omit it, though it may in some cases be rendered by *then, therefore* or the like.

	Fin. Verb.	Subject.	Adverbs, Objects etc.	Attribute.
1. <i>Attribute.</i> Geschrieben Written	hat has	Wilhelm William	heute keinen Brief. to-day no letter.	
2. <i>Adverb.</i> Heute To-day	hat has	W. W.	einen Brief a letter	geschrieben. written.
3. <i>Object.</i> Diesen Brief This letter	hat has	W. W.	heute to-day	geschrieben. written.
4. <i>Depend. Sent.</i> Da W. Zeit hat, Since W. time has,	so wird — will	er he	heute einen Brief to-day a letter	schreiben. write.

If in any sentence, inverted in this way, a personal pronoun occurs in the dative or accusative case, and is not governed by a preposition, it best takes its place before the subject, provided the latter is a noun (comp. § 107, 4): *da morgen Wilhelms Geburtstag ist, so hat ihm mein Bruder heute einen Brief geschrieben* (since William's birthday is to-morrow, my brother has written a letter to him to-day).

§ 111.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE.

A direct question is sometimes inverted, so that either the

SUBJECT or the ATTRIBUTE or some OBJECT or ADVERB is placed *before the finite verb*.

In all these cases the question receives the form of a declarative sentence, either in its normal arrangement (1.) or in some inversion (2. 3. 4.). That such a sentence is nevertheless a question is only understood, in writing by the interrogation point, and in speaking by the inflection of the voice.

1. Wilhelm hat einen Brief geschrieben?
William has. a letter written?
2. Verloren hat W. den Brief?
Lost has W. the letter?
3. Diesen Brief hat W. heute geschrieben?
This letter has W. to-day written?
4. Heute hat W. einen Brief geschrieben?
To-day has W. a letter written?

These inversions are used, when we do not simply ask for information, but wish to express *doubt* or *surprise* with regard to something we have heard.

§ 112.

DEPENDENT SENTENCE.

1. As in English the conjunction *if*, so in German the conjunction **wenn** can be left out, and in both languages the *finite verb* must in such a case *begin* the sentence.

But while in English this can only be done, when the finite verb is an auxiliary, ("should you ask me, whence these stories") in German it can be done with any verb:

Kommt er heute nicht zu mir, so werde ich morgen an ihn schreiben (if he does not come to me to-day, I shall write to him to-morrow). Ging der Vater auf Reisen, so führte der Sohn das Geschäft (if [whenever] the father went travelling, the son carried on the business.)

2. The conjunction **daß** can also be left out like the English *that*. In such a case the Dependent Sentence receives the *form* of a PRINCIPAL SENTENCE, its real character as a Dependent Sentence being only recognized by the connection:

Ich fürchte, er wird nicht kommen (I fear, he will not come). Ich sagte ihm, er sollte das nicht thun (I told him, he ought not to do that).



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NB. Only such matters are pointed out here, as may not readily be found from the Contents. The numbers refer to the pages.

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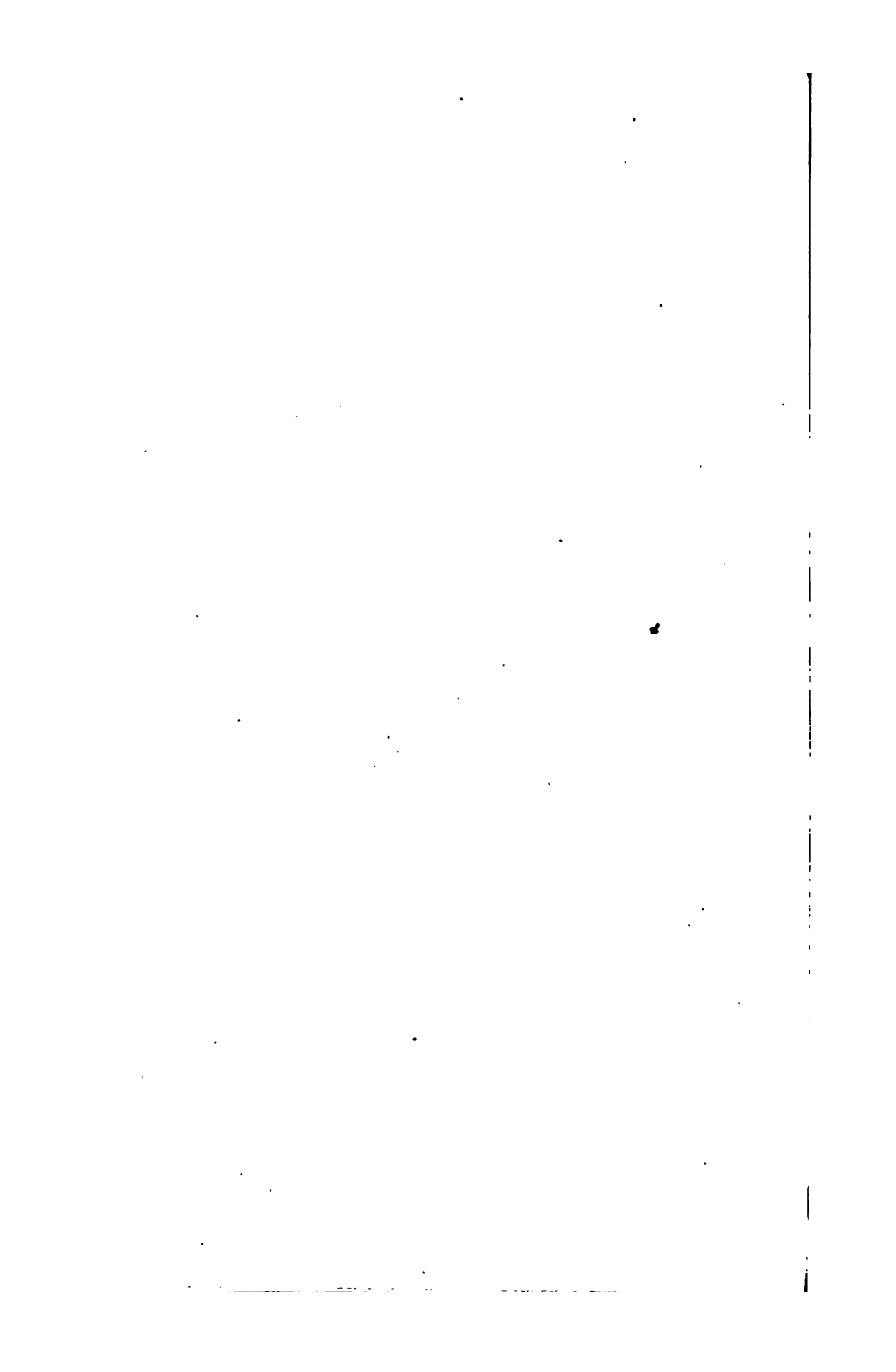
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ERRATA & ADDENDA.

Page 32, line 9 from below, after article insert: *and must therefore always have the termination of the weak declension.*

“ 38, “ 8 “ above, strike out the words from *because* to *syllable.*

“ 45, “ 16 “ “ for *philosophically* read *philosophically.*

“ 50, “ 11 “ “ after *imperative* add: *except mollen, of which the imperative is sometimes used.*

“ “ “ 18 “ “ after *stay* add: *This is also observed with the verbs lassen, sehen, hören, helfen and heißen.*

“ 52, “ 4 “ below, for *strength* read *strength.*

“ 69, “ 1 “ “ after *suckle* add: *erfüllen (to drown).*

“ 81, “ 24 “ above, after *is* insert *also.*

“ 88, “ 7 “ “ add: *These contractions are also used for pronouns of the masculine or feminine gender, if these refer to inanimate things.*

“ 95, “ 14 “ “ for *which* read *which.*

“ 97, “ 22 “ “ for *adjuncts* . . contain read: *words may appear as adjuncts.*

“ “ “ 5 “ below, for *similar* read *similar.*

“ 105, “ 1 “ above, after *library*, the parenthesis is to close.

“ 113, “ 7 “ below, after *Adjective* insert: *under which general name we comprise qualifying adjectives, pronominal adjectives, numerals and participles (comp. § 79).*

“ 117, “ 2 “ “ for *diviations* read *deviations.*

“ 118, “ 12 “ “ after *offenbar* add: *A few adverbs MAY, under certain circumstances, be placed between subject and verb, as et aber (but he was silent), but even these never NEED be placed there.*

“ 121, “ 16 “ “ read: *Finite forms of the verbs haben and sein, when used as auxiliaries, are, etc.*

“ 129, “ 8 “ above, for 111 read 112.

“ 130, “ 7 “ “ after 114 add: *Passive voice, used impersonally, 78.*



